



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

'Gist' of Nakasone's UN Speech Reported *OW211159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] New York, Sept. 21 KYODO-The following is the gist of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's speech at the United Nations General Assembly session Monday:

— In the first half of the century, mankind endured two world wars and experienced the tragic explosion of nuclear weapons. Since then we have suffered and agonized over the existence of growing stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

— The global economic problems we continue to face, particularly the disparities between North and South, global trade imbalance and instability in international finance, are extremely serious.

— I believe it is necessary for all of us, all the countries and peoples represented here today, to reaffirm basic principles for joint action in three priority areas.

1). Our first priority must be to secure and strengthen world peace.

2). Our second priority must be to provide vastly expanded guarantees for the free flow of people, information and culture across national borders.

3). Our third priority must be rectify regional disparities and protect the global environment. Each state ... must strive to strengthen a framework of international cooperation centered on the United Nations.

— It is essential to strive to build the confidence needed for the eventual total elimination of nuclear weapons and realization of peaceful coexistence.

— The agreement reached in principle by the United States and the Soviet Union last week to conclude a treaty on the total elimination of INF constitutes the first accord in history for the reduction of nuclear weapons, and is a major step forward in this field.

— I hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will, as a next step, realize promptly and steadily the plan to reduce drastically strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent, while maintaining a balance of deterrence.

— The success of such efforts will engender feelings of affinity among the peoples of both nations and win universal support. Further progress can then be made on disarmament in nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as chemical and other weapons, and on strengthening the NPT (Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty) regime.

— I should like on this occasion to express the strong hope that the Soviet leadership will take a constructive stance in its policy toward Asia, and, with regard to

Japan in particular, will work with determination to settle the territorial problem and other pending issues, acting in such a way as to build a genuine relationship of trust.

— In order to promote world economic growth and prosperity, it is essential that the policies of all countries be harmonized and, in particular, that protectionism be resisted.

— The Uruguay round of GATT has been launched as a means of combatting protectionism and we must work diligently to ensure that its goals are realized.

— Since last year, Japan has been pursuing a program to recycle up to 30 billion dollars, and has been implementing a plan to provide 500 million dollars in grant assistance to sub-Saharan and other African countries over three years. I look forward to discussing the further implementation of these projects with the countries concerned.

— The most urgent of the tasks facing us today is to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq ... and to reestablish peace in the land that is the cradle of world civilization and return calm to the waters of the Gulf. In the belief that there is no other way to resolve this issue, I strongly urge both parties to put an end to the conflict as soon as possible and establish lasting peace, as called for by the (U.N. Security Council) resolution.

— It is most regrettable that no concrete progress has been made toward a satisfactory solution to the problems in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. All foreign military forces should be withdrawn completely and without delay from both regions. Japan strongly supports the establishment there of sovereign states that are truly democratic, independent, nonaligned and neutral.

— For its part, my country has been making active efforts to support United Nations peacekeeping operations, mainly financial assistance. Japan intends to study further how it can contribute even more to strengthen them in the future.

— The apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa flagrantly violates the principle of racial equality and respect for human rights, and must be abolished promptly and completely.

— I fervently hope that at next year's Seoul Olympics all the nations of the world will join together in full participation to make the games once more a truly global festival and that, through sports, East-West friendship will be promoted and, in particular, tensions on the Korean peninsula relaxed.

— I am convinced that if President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev as responsible individuals belonging to the same human race, can through their third meeting establish a genuine relationship of trust, it will pave the way for all mankind to enter a new era of peaceful dialogue and competitive coexistence throughout the four corners of the globe.

— I am thus most interested in seeing what will be the actual changes in the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union, as a result of the policies of "perestroika" (reform) and "glasnost" (openness) it is undertaking, and in China, as a result of its policy of opening to the outside world.

— The United Nations is the only global forum that is active in maintaining peace, protecting human rights, and enhancing the well-being of all people.

— The United Nations must become a true United Nations. Above all is the need to strengthen its peace-keeping functions. Japan intends to study further how it can contribute even more to strengthen them in the future.

Nakasone Holds New York News Conference

*OW220007 Tokyo KYODO in English 2350 GMT
21 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] New York Sept. 21 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday offered Japanese financial support for U.N. peacekeeping efforts in the Persian Gulf area if Iran and Iraq agree to a ceasefire in their seven-year old war.

Nakasone also said Japan wants the United States to remove as soon as possible the sanctions Washington has imposed on imports of Japanese electrical appliances in retaliation for alleged breaches of a bilateral pact on semiconductor trade.

Nakasone, speaking at a news conference toward the end of a four-day visit to New York, also made a scathing attack on an omnibus trade bill now being finalized in the U.S. Congress, saying Japan will oppose the protectionist legislation.

Nakasone appeared at the press meeting following a one-hour session with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which the two signed a "private paper" marking five years of personal friendship that has developed between them.

Asked about the nature of the document at the news conference, Nakasone said the paper was an expression of personal friendship with Reagan and he plans to display it as "family treasure" in his villa at Hinode in the suburbs of Tokyo. [passage omitted]

In an opening statement, Nakasone reviewed a speech he made at the U.N. General Assembly earlier in the day and expressed full support for the U.S. position in nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Turning to the Iran-Iraq military conflict, Nakasone said "buds of a ceasefire are germinating" and Japan will offer all possible cooperation to that end, including "appropriate" financial support for U.N. peacekeeping efforts in the area should hostilities come to an end. [passage omitted]

Nakasone said he conveyed to Reagan Japan's opposition to the protectionist omnibus trade bill being finalized in the U.S. Congress and secured a commitment from the President that he will exercise his veto if the bill is passed with its protectionist elements intact.

Nakasone said Reagan brought up the question of expansion of Japan's domestic demand, foreign firms' participation in the Kansai International Airport project in Osaka, and the planned procurement of a new support fighter for Japan's self-defense forces.

Nakasone said he outlined Japan's thinking on the three issues raised by Reagan.

On COCOM [Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls] regulations, Nakasone pledged Japan's "good faith" in implementing a series of legislative measures Tokyo has adopted to tighten controls on sales of sensitive goods to communist countries.

Asked by a reporter about the size of Japan's defense spending, Nakasone said Japan plans to keep its military spending at a "modest scale."

While the government in Tokyo has decided to scrap a 1976 decision to keep defense spending within 1 percent of the nation's gross national product, Japan will continue to observe the spirit of that commitment, Nakasone said.

Pledges Fund to Latin America

*OW220015 Tokyo KYODO in English 2346 GMT
21 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] New York, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Monday he pledged a 4 billion dollar "recycling fund" to help debt-ridden Latin American countries in talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Nakasone said at a news conference that portions of the program are being implemented to ease the debt burdens of Central and South American countries. [passage omitted]

The 4 billion dollar recycling fund, Nakasone said, will be channeled to debtor Latin American countries in the form of a "Japan fund" via the inter-American development bank, untied financing by the Export-Import Bank of Japan to the Caribbean Development Bank and special funds earmarked for the region through the World Bank.

"We are ready to extend more," the Japanese prime minister said without elaboration.

The recycling of funds to Latin America is part of a 20 billion dollar global aid program that Japan has unveiled to effectively utilize its earnings from worldwide trade.

The huge aid program is also aimed at easing friction with the U.S. and other trading partners whose banks are trying to recoup loans from debtor countries.

North Korea

Incidents Protested at 439th MAC Meeting *SK220427 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0208 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] The 439th MAC meeting is being held at Panmunjom at the request of our side. At the meeting, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, is strongly protesting against the enemies, who have not only further intensified the military provocations against our side in the air, on the ground, and at sea, but who have also reinforced their armed forces thus flagrantly violating the Armistice Agreement instead of affirmatively responding to the proposals for detente advanced by the government of the Republic, including a proposal for disarmament. He is calling the enemy side to account for this.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and removing the danger of war there is an urgent demand that should not be delayed any longer. Proceeding from this, the DPRK Government advanced proposals for detente, including a proposal for massive and phased arms reduction which will open a decisive prospect for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and for promoting its peaceful reunification. The DPRK Government has made all possible efforts to realize these proposals.

However, instead of showing an affirmative response to our proposals for detente, the enemies have further aggravated tension by resorting to military provocations against our side.

As has been mentioned, the South Korean puppets infiltrated two combat ships into our territorial waters between 1146 [0246 GMT] and 1245 [0345 GMT] on 5 September. It was around 1110 [0210 GMT] on that day that our side first discovered the combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces on the sea off the Kangnyong Peninsula of the West Sea. The two combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces, which were moving in a northwest direction for a while, infiltrated into our territorial waters at around 1146 [0246 GMT]. After infiltrating into our territorial waters, the combat ships continued to proceed northward along the same course and at a higher speed.

Around 1215 [0315 GMT], the combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces infiltrated to a location of 37 degrees, 37 minutes, 30 seconds North latitude and 125 degrees, 25 minutes, 36 seconds East longitude, which is close to the Kangnyong peninsula.

Such being the situation, our side inevitably had to mobilize our naval security boats to prevent the combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces from infiltrating deeper into our territorial waters.

When our security boats appeared in the area, the frightened combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces escaped southward in haste.

The enemy side's act of infiltrating combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces into our territorial waters is a flagrant violation of paragraph 15 of the Armistice Agreement with regard to respecting the waters contiguous to the land area of Korea. It is also a deliberate military provocation designed to aggravate the situation. It was thanks to our patient effort that this incident did not escalate into a grave military clash between the two sides.

In fact, we displayed high self-restraint to ease tension and preserve peace.

The place where the combat ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces infiltrated our territorial waters most deeply is only a few miles from the Kangnyong Peninsula. The naval ships of the South Korean puppet armed forces were all within the effective range of our coastal batteries. Nonetheless, we did not use our firepower to avoid aggravating a North-South confrontation at a time when we have put forth proposals to ease tension, including the one for arms reduction, and are making efforts for their realization.

If we had fired at that time, what would have happened? Even the enemies can easily imagine the outcome.

In the skies, too, the enemies are committing aerial espionage against our side more and more frequently.

The enemies, last 11 September, between around 1400 and 1404 [0500 and 0504 GMT], by infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression deep into the skies above the territorial waters of our country east of Kosong and by flying it as far as the skies above the coastal waters of Kimchaek, North Hamgyong Province, committed aerial espionage and this hostile act against the northern half of the Republic.

The enemies, at around 1440 [0540 GMT] last 17 September, by infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression into the skies above the territorial waters of our country east of Kosong, committed an aerial espionage act. At around 1205 [0305 GMT] on the same day, they committed an espionage and hostile act by infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the skies above the Kangnyong Peninsula on the West Sea of our country.

The espionage acts which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed by infiltrating the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into our side number as many as 18 since the DPRK Government put forth the proposal for phased arms reduction.

The aerial intrusion and espionage which the U.S. imperialists have committed through the SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane are a shameless violation of paragraph 16 of the Armistice Agreement on respecting the airspace over the Demilitarized Zone and

over the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both. They are a wild encroachment upon the sovereignty of our country and very dangerous acts which can lead the situation to an irretrievable state.

The senior member of our side, noting that all these criminal acts of the enemies are even graver because they have been committed at a time when we have put forth a proposal for a phased arms reduction and are making efforts for its realization, is strongly calling for the enemies to take a responsible step to prevent such criminal acts from occurring again.

The meeting continues.

Commentary on No Tae-u Visit to U.S.

SK211235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2145 GMT 19 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 20 September commentary: "We Comment on No Tae-u's Junket to the United States"]

[Text] Traitor No Tae-u, president of the DJP in South Korea, returned to Seoul on 19 September via Japan, after receiving a guarantee to extend the dictatorship through a visit to his U.S. masters from 13-17 September.

As for No Tae-u, he is a fiendish murderer who has dyed his two hands with the blood of compatriots, along with Chon Tu-hwan. He is the ringleader of fascism and a butcher of the nation, who has been cursed and rejected by all Korean people at home and abroad and by the peoples of the world.

This wretch has now dared to babble about democratic development in darting around, going abroad with the sign of the president of the ruling party and its presidential candidate pompously on his forehead. This itself is an endlessly shameless act.

What is surprising, however, is that the U.S. ruling circles, by giving this wretch access to the White House and inviting him to it, have praised him as a standard-bearer of democratization and invigorated him.

This shows that the Reagan administration in the United States attaches great importance to South Korea in implementing its aggressive world strategy, and regards traitor No Tae-u precisely as the next watch dog to defend this strategic point.

The traitor No Tae-u's junket was a dirty and beggarly one to earn credit and assurance from his masters and get a license to take the post of president next in return for pledging to perpetuate the division of the country and offering South Korea as even more of a U.S. colony and military base.

In view of the timing of the junket and in view of the huddles he held with his masters, this leaves no room for doubt.

Currently in South Korea a severe confrontation continues between the democratic forces and the fascist forces over the question of the democratization of the society.

The South Korean people, who have been awakened even further since the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle last June, with insight into the deceptive nature of the pledge for democratization by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, have rejected the pledge from the beginning and are continuing to hold the banner of the struggle for freedom and democracy aloft.

In particular, the workers' popular struggle to exist and to achieve democracy, which is newly sweeping across South Korea in recent days, and the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of youths and students, who turn out to join the workers under the slogan of the worker-student alliance, are driving the U.S. imperialists and their stooges into an uncontrollable state of fear.

The situation has reached such a stage that the DJP itself internally is talking about a September-October crisis, and is feverish in seeking a countermeasure.

Extremely dismayed, the U.S. imperialists, in order to realize the peaceful transfer of the government—meaning the extension of the fascist colonial dictatorship—according to their political schedule by quelling the growing movement for democratization and by placating and disrupting the democratic forces, hurriedly dispatched Sigur, who is skilled in stratagem, to Seoul and invited No Tae-u to Washington.

During the junket, No Tae-u committed treachery against the nation by pledging to become an accomplice in the implementation of the policy for two Koreas.

His antinational divisionist nature has been fully disclosed in his clamor about a three-stage northern policy and a method of cross-recognition, which has revived the theory of step-by-step reunification—a theory already declared bankrupt in the era of Pak Chong-hui—and in his presumptuous gibberish that he would, in addition, propose exchanging invitations between the persons in the highest authority in the North and South as well as exchanging television speeches, if he were to become president.

That the wretch, who has walked the path of treachery dyed red with the blood of his fellow countrymen, ridiculously acted as if he had already become president and babbled about the persons in the highest authority is itself a mockery of the nation's urgent desire for reunification, and is a defilement of the sacred national cause.

We sternly condemn as an absurdity his gibberish about the three-stage northern policy, the invitation of the persons in the highest authority, their speeches, and so on. The gibberish which he, who has been cursed and rejected by the people, has offered, as if suddenly pretending to be a unification-oriented person, is the absurdity of a hooligan who doesn't even know where he should sit or stand.

No Tae-u's presumptuous coming forth with the policy of unification is a foolish farce to conceal his dirty divisionist nature and raise the price of his body. It is nauseating beggary to get his masters' guarantee for his election as president in return for espousing the U.S. policy of aggression, for two Koreas, and offering South Korea as the U.S. colony and military base forever.

He also entreated his masters to strengthen the cooperative system for security and to give political and military support for the success of the Olympic games. This, too, is in its essence nothing but an entreaty for the permanent presence of U.S. troops in South Korea for the stability of the dictatorial regime as well as for the freezing of the division of the country and nation. When the U.S. masters demanded unilateral opening of markets, No Tae-u cringed before them, connecting the economic and trade issue with security, and said that the present rate of market opening has reached 95

but that the market will be continuously opened wider in the future. Truly, traitor No Tae-u is the mean old servant of the U.S. imperialists who has abandoned the last fragment of national conscience and dignity, and a filthy traitor worse than the five Ulsa [the year when the treaty for Japan's annexing Korea was signed] traitors.

During his junket in the United States, No Tae-u, attempting to improve his image, continued to describe the 29 June declaration as one intended to develop democratic politics, raved as if some political miracle were taking place in South Korea, and attempted to wrap himself in the cloth of democracy. However, his hypocritical act only invited the scorn of people.

It has already been well exposed that No Tae-u's so-called 29 June declaration, which is also called a commitment to democratization, is nothing but a deceptive trick designed to dampen the people's heightened zeal for democratization and resolve for struggle, that it is a commitment to fascistization so that the DJP can retake power, and that it is a declaration designed to maintain and prolong the dictatorial system.

In fact, nothing has changed in South Korea since the so-called 29 June declaration. That traitor No Tae-u told Reagan that a good opportunity is being opened for South Korea to advance into a mature democracy starting from the agreement on constitutional revision is nothing less than to say that a good opportunity is being opened to dampen the people's zeal for struggle and divide and demolish the off-stage opposition forces by a deceptive political schedule and to ensure the prolongation of the military dictatorship by a government-fabricated election. Also, that he said that a political timetable will be implemented smoothly reveals the trick to inflict a counterattack against the democratic forces by exploiting the phase of the ruling-opposition compromise and to strangle the labor movement and the student movement, in order to block the way to democratic development.

Reagan told No Tae-u he is encouraged by all the positive developments in South Korea and he thinks it is

fortunate. This is an appraisal that No Tae-u has been doing his act well according to the scenario Reagan gave him through Sigur whom he sent to cope with the serious political crisis in South Korea. Also, when Reagan babbled about trust to No Tae-u, he meant to say that he was assuring No Tae-u that he would help him, acknowledging his usefulness as a colonial cat's paw.

The U.S. imperialists called No Tae-u to Washington to smoothly fabricate his election as president by improving his image with the puppet presidential election approaching in South Korea and to maintain their base for colonial rule. In the meantime, No Tae-u tried to improve his image from that of a murderer and national butcher through his junket to the United States. However, he returned from his junket to the United States revealing his filthy figure as a traitor, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

Wherever he went while he was in the United States, the U.S.-resident compatriots and the American people staged antipuppet demonstrations holding up the placards reading: The mass slaughterer cannot become president; and: No Tae-u destroyed democracy, thus inflicting a strong blow on the puppet traitor and frightening him out of his wits. This is the proper treatment for a traitor.

It is ridiculous that despite such treatment he boasted that he had scored a success. The only success, if any, he attained from his junket to the United States is that he came home with a dog tag that says he is a super-class U.S. stooge.

No Tae-u is a pro-American stooge trained by the U.S. Army for over 30 years. It is the United States that designated No Tae-u as successor to dictator Chon Tu-hwan and fastened the name plate of the party president and the presidential candidate to him. The farce staged by this junket has confirmed once again to the world this filthy relationship between the master and the stooge.

The Christian pastors in South Korea issued a statement and, noting that the United States is engaging in political manipulations to fabricate a No Tae-u regime, declared that the masses would wage a daring movement to resist and denounce this strongly. The people will throw into the trash can of history the national traitors who betray the nation and attempt to find a way to survive under the protection of the aggressors.

The United States should give up the foolish wild ambition to maintain its colonial rule using the filthy and ugly puppets forsaken by the people and withdraw its hand of aggression and interference from South Korea. And the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring should clearly see that turning against fellow countrymen and clinging to foreign forces can never be a way to sustain its life. It should step down from power without delay.

Correction to Statement on Olympics

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Statement by Olympic Committee on Invitations,"

published in the 21 September East Asia *Daily Report*, page 5, first column:

Change date in sourceline from "21 Sep" to "20 Sep" (supplying correct date)

South Korea

President Chon on Constitution Draft

SK220029 Seoul 7 *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
22 Sep 87 p 8

["Text" of Chon Tu-hwan statement on placing revision bill on public notice issued from Chongwadae on 21 September]

[Text] Sharing with you pride and joy over the fact that democracy is now making steady headway in our country, I hereby place on public notice the bill amending the Constitution that has just been introduced by the National Assembly.

Since this constitutional revision bill is the first of its kind in our constitutional history forged by consensus among the governing and opposition parties, it can be properly regarded as a monument opening a new chapter in the political development of Korea.

I heartily congratulate our politicians in and out of power upon having worked out the monumental bill through dialogue, thus triumphing over countless obstacles encountered in the course of their negotiations.

I want also to express my heartfelt gratitude to you, my fellow citizens, for magnificently seconding all along constitutional reform by consensus with patience and wisdom.

Noting that in successfully concluding the recent negotiations over constitutional reform, both the governing and opposition parties and all politicians involved have steadfastly applied the democratic methodology of dialogue and compromise, and concession and accommodation, I trust that such a practice will further develop and take hold in the future political climate.

I also sincerely hope that the constitutional reform now in progress will fully put behind us the past constitutional history which has been pockmarked by repeated constitutional amendments designed solely to keep a specific individual in power as long as possible. In that way, I hope there will be no more public disputes and wasting of national energies over constitutional issues.

Once the proposed constitutional amendments become law through the required procedures, we will be able to smoothly carry out the pending political schedule, including a presidential election, thereby successfully accomplishing a peaceful transfer of power.

As you know well, the just-presented constitutional amendment bill is designed to fundamentally rule out the possibility of protracted one-person rule by carrying on the provision of the current Constitution that stipulates a single-term presidency.

Since I am now in the process of fulfilling the single-term requirement as I have vowed to the nation to do, I feel a great sense of accomplishment and pride over the fact that the precedent I am setting is to continue to be given institutional backing. Furthermore, the constitutional revision bill reflects in a progressive fashion the current of the times in all other fields, including the basic rights of citizens.

However, we must always keep in mind that a good system does not necessarily guarantee a good result. To use a metaphor, the same clean water that becomes milk when drunk by a cow becomes venom when drunk by a poisonous snake. We must not forget that lesson, which can be learned from our own past experience and also from many foreign examples.

In putting the constitutional amendment bill on public notice, I am overwhelmed by a stream of deep recollections as well as a feeling of gratification. This is because our aspiration to build a solid foundation for Korean democracy by banishing, once and for all, the specter of protracted unreasonable one-man rule that has obstructed political development in our country, is now being successfully fulfilled.

Until the present we have braved countless ups and downs in pursuing a difficult unbeaten path. Finally, however, thanks to the wisdom and concerted efforts of all our citizens, the nation is now about to cross the threshold of a new era that we yearn for.

And yet, many more tasks remain to be accomplished. I want to ask both the governing and opposition parties to adhere to the spirit with which they have achieved constitutional reform by consensus so that the various election laws and other acts of the National Assembly needed to implement the amended Constitution can be expeditiously worked out in the most appropriate manner.

I also ardently hope that the glowing public enthusiasm about democratic development will fuel efforts to illustriously implement the spirit of the new draft Constitution.

Once again, I pledge before my fellow citizens that I will fairly and meticulously carry out the political agenda for the remainder of my presidency by properly exercising the authority vested in my office and fully living up to my duties.

Let us all march onward even more forcefully toward a genuine liberal democracy on the strength of the precious experience and lesson derived from the accomplishment of constitutional reform by consensus.

Chon Tu-hwan Stresses 'Safeguarding' Nation
SK220333 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] In a speech on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense Corps, President Chon Tu-hwan stressed that in an historic turning

point, all the people, regardless of positions and classes, should be resolved to safeguard the nation with our own strength and to deal with all challenges. Reporter Yi Yong-hui reports more on this.

[Begin Yi recording] President Chon Tu-hwan said that confusion has affected the nation's order and social discipline. The confusion is due to the recent fierce demands that have erupted simultaneously from all social circles and to illegal acts which are too excessive to be seen as plans for improving the situation. Thus, we are experiencing regrettable events even threatening the safety of the people's way of life.

Even some leading personages who should set an example in all activities unhesitatingly perpetrate reckless acts which may exercise a bad influence on social stability and on the nation's security, thus making many people worried.

In his speech, which was read by the governor and mayor of each province and city in a nationwide observance to mark the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense Corps, President Chon Tu-hwan stressed that the leftist procommunist forces which are attempting to change the system of liberal democracy are trying to mobilize all the forces of violence and challenge which they have accumulated. They are trying to take advantage of the vulnerable period of our society during the transfer of government in order to overthrow the nation, he said.

President Chon said that under such circumstances, the people from all walks of life, regardless of their position and class, should deal with such a challenge with the firm determination to safeguard the nation.

He pointed out that all members of the Civil Defense Corps should thoroughly block the enemy's attempt to infiltrate into the rear area and should play a role in bringing about harmony among the people and in ensuring the security of their local districts while closely watching the maneuvers of the impure elements causing disorder. He asked the members of the Civil Defense Corps to play the role of the vanguard in overcoming the trial of the transitional period facing us. [end recording]

Chon Welcomes INF Agreement, Warns of USSR
OW220521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT
22 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 KYODO—South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday welcomed a recent U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate intermediate nuclear forces (INF).

However, he said there has been no change in the Soviet Union's military buildup and North Korea's belligerent stance in seeking reunification of the divided peninsula.

He also said a successful 1988 Seoul Olympiad is necessary for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The president made these remarks in an hour-long meeting with Junya Yano, chairman of Japan's No. 2 opposition [party] Komeito who paid a courtesy call on Chon at the latter's official residence.

Chon expressed concern about the reinforcement of Soviet influence in the Far East, pointing out that while Moscow is engaging in dialogue, it also is developing a large volume of nuclear tactical weapons.

He said North Korea denies the maintenance of the status quo in Korea, adding that something very serious would occur on the Korean peninsula if Soviet and North Korean ambitions should become united.

On the other hand, the president reportedly asked Yano to advise China not to align itself exclusively with North Korea.

Yano arrived in Seoul Monday on his first visit since becoming head of his party last year.

Justice Ministry on Antiterrorist Measures
SK210019 Seoul YONHAP in English 0010 GMT
21 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—With less than a year to go before the 1988 Seoul Olympic games begin, the government will step up its efforts to prevent foreign terrorists from disrupting the games, the Justice Ministry said Monday.

As part of the preventive efforts, the ministry will be in close contact with international anti-terrorism organizations including Interpol in its effort to locate suspected foreign terrorists during the Olympic games, slated here for Sept. 17-Oct. 2 next year.

The ministry will also keep a close watch on the possible entry into Korea by those listed as members of some 1,274 foreign criminal organizations suspected of launching moves to disrupt the games. The list of foreign criminals will be kept at international airports and harbors nationwide to screen against their possible entrance into the country and for visa issuance purposes.

The ministry will also keep tabs on 186 foreigners who make frequent visits to Korea for no explicit reason.

In addition, the government will stage an anti-terrorism exercise during various international sports events to be held before the Olympic games open.

The ministry is also considering a 200 percent increase in the penalty assessed against those employed illegally. The current penalty stands at a maximum of 3 million won (3,730 U.S. dollars one dollar is worth about 805 won).

According to ministry statistics, in the first half of this year, a total of 1,947 foreigners have violated the immigration laws, including those who entered the country illegally. Among them, 29 were forced to leave the country and 11 were blocked from entering the country because of visa forgery.

Announcement on Visa Charges for Olympics

SK220231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT
22 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Foreigners visiting South Korea during the 1988 Summer Olympic games can stay in the country for 30 days without a visa, the Justice Ministry announced Tuesday.

At present, a 15-day sojourn without a visa is permitted only for foreign tourists.

Foreigners coming to Korea to participate in Olympics-related cultural events from countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Korea will be able to enter Korea with entry permits issued by Korean diplomatic establishments around the world.

Currently, foreigners in this category are required to show emigration officials their entry permits issued by the justice ministry.

These and other instructions were given to 12 emigration office chiefs across the country at a meeting presided over by Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang.

Athletes and officials participating in the Olympic games will use identification cards issued by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee during their stay in Korea.

If officials of the foreign diplomatic corps in Seoul wish to work as volunteers for the games, they will be allowed to do so although such service activities are inconsistent with their entry purposes.

The Justice Ministry plans to promulgate a package of special emigration regulations in December to ensure the best possible service for foreigners arriving and departing Korea during the Olympic games, while blocking the infiltration of impure and dangerous elements, a ministry official said.

Names of incoming and outgoing foreigners during the games will be computerized to help complete the entry and exit procedures within the span of one minute.

Ultraviolet detectors will be installed to detect fake and forged passports and visas.

A task force consisting of some 100 experienced ministry officials will be set up to trace the activities of foreigners staying in the country during the Olympic games, according to the official.

At present, the number of foreigners staying in Korea for more than 90 days total 56,326 from 94 countries. If those on short-term visits are included, more than 100,000 foreigners are staying in Korea, the official said.

Olympic Committee To Send Reply to North

SK220718 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0700 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Kim Chong-ha, chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, has notified the North Korean side that he will send a reply to the letter from Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, which he

had received on 15 September, through Panmunjom at 1100 on 24 September.

Panel Begins Revision of Election Law

SK220043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday began negotiations on revising the Presidential Election Law.

An eight-member bipartisan panel met at the National Assembly and decided to reach an accord on the revision to the law within a week.

The DJP proposed that one person from each of two minor opposition parties, the Korea National Party and the New Korea Democratic Party, be allowed to attend the panel's sessions.

But the main opposition RDP opposed the DJP proposal on the grounds that their participation would hamper the progress of negotiations.

No Tae-u's Two Koreas Proposal Draws Reaction

SK220331 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Democratic Justice Party officials yesterday showed a mixed reaction to its president No Tae-u's "sudden" proposal of a phased recognition of South and North Korea by the capitalist and Communist superpowers.

In Tokyo Saturday, he told Korean reporters that it does not matter if the United States and Japan recognize the north first before the normalization of relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union or China.

"Whichever country takes the initiative does not matter, given the firm commitment by the other side to follow up the move," he said, in a significant departure from the official government policy of simultaneous cross-recognition.

His chief secretary Rep. Sim Myong-po, immediately asked reporters to quote him as just "hinting" at a flexible posture, not "declaring," to tone down the seemingly controversial remark.

No's remark came while clarifying his dialogue Friday with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He was quoted by the secretary general as saying, "Seoul should not bear hostility to Pyongyang after the Olympics."

In the informal meeting with reporters Saturday the DJP presidential candidate asked them to make it clear that "I said I would seek an open-minded, flexible policy toward North Korea."

"It is unreasonable to abandon hostility while the north maintain aggressiveness," he explained. However, he still questioned "how can we achieve peaceful unification ensconced in a relationship of hostility?"

Conscious of the very delicate issue, Rep. Sim said yesterday that the phased recognition is just "an idea now under consideration."

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who also accompanied No on his trip to Washington and Tokyo, said, "The phased recognition is something too broadly defined. His idea is largely based on the government's long-held stand on simultaneous cross-recognition."

Rep. Hyon Hong-chu, who is known to have contrived the "idea," said, "It was derived from a conception of the position of superiority over North Korea in terms of national strength departing from the previous scheme of a barter deal bit by bit."

A close aide to No, believed to be a DJP strategist, said, "No proclaimed an advanced diplomatic policy. It will be adopted as our election pledge after consultations with the authorities concerned."

DJP officials admit that the idea was made public as a move to seek the favorable reaction of young voters who were generally against his overseas trip before the presidential election. In meeting with a group of Korean students in Washington, Wednesday, he said, "The simultaneous recognition idea is obsolete and impractical. The superpowers are not expected to comply with the idea."

The officials expect that No's proposal will fuel fiery debates on unification policy in the election campaigns, during which the idea is "the more progressive, the more plausible and appealing."

CHUNGANG ILBO Reviews No Tae-u Trip
SK220959 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 87 p 9

[Article by correspondent Han Nam-kyu from Washington]

[Excerpts] It seems that Washington, which is watching the political process in South Korea as keenly as the South Korean people are, has also had a sort of agony in assuming an attitude toward South Korea. Such agony on the part of Washington was revealed even in the testimony of William Clark, acting Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, at a public hearing of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee. William Clark revealed that "even though there has been rather widespread support for what we have done, that does not preclude people from both sides from accusing us of meddling in Korean politics, even as we have tried to strike a balanced pose."

Americans also often assert that there are limits to their meddling in Korean politics. [passage omitted]

In connection with the current visit to Washington of DJP President No Tae-u, the spokesmen of the White House and the Department of State in their statements

welcomed President No Tae-u's visit with the same phrases and tone. Yet, they unanimously asserted their welcome did not mean that the White House and the Department of State particularly support President No Tae-u. This is understandable in light of the U.S. "agony" toward South Korea. Even the U.S. newspaper, *Christian Science Monitor*, in its editorial dated 17 September, said "it would be unfortunate if the South Korean people were to regard the current talks with U.S. leaders in Washington as an indication of U.S. support for the Chon-No team." The United States, which has watched, with deep apprehensions, the increasing anti-U.S. sentiment among South Korean intellectuals and young students in particular, fears that President No Tae-u's visit may further stir up such anti-U.S. sentiment. The fact that President No Tae-u's visit to Washington was made through rather an extraordinary channel, not through a diplomatic channel or a channel between political parties, strongly suggests that the U.S. Government made considerable efforts to avoid possible misunderstandings or accusations. [passage omitted]

In connection with President No Tae-u's visit to Washington, the U.S. Government asserted that it does not support a specific person or a specific political party but supports the democratic process that is being developed in South Korea. However, it cannot be denied that Washington's attitude toward President No Tae-u has resulted in creating a favorable effect for him.

It has been reported that U.S. Government officials assessed President No Tae-u's visit to Washington as a "fairly good" one. According to an announcement of the entourage of President No Tae-u, President No exchanged with President Reagan views not only on the process of democratization in South Korea but also on trade between the two countries. President No met many U.S. government leaders, including Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz. He met many U.S. Congress leaders. [passage omitted]

In a word, though it assumed a very prudent attitude in receiving President No Tae-u this time in an effort to avoid possible misunderstandings or accusations from the South Korean opposition party and off-stage political forces, the U.S. side did all it could to strengthen President No Tae-u's stand, taking into consideration the need for stability in the South Korean political situation. The U.S. side perhaps cannot refute this. Here is a story from the past. When the DJP held its convention to elect DJP chairman No Tae-u as president of the party, U.S. Ambassador Lilley showed the sincerity of attending the convention despite dissenting voices among some people. Of course, at that time, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State clarified that Ambassador Lilley's presence at the convention did not suggest U.S. support for a specific person or a specific political party in South Korea.

One of the assertions of those who criticize the U.S. diplomatic policy is that one of the characteristics of U.S. diplomacy is precisely its policy of maintaining the

status quo. The United States has tended to choose existing power structures, rather than changes in the existing order or social changes, in order to pursue stability. Such a tendency has been further notable in policies toward Asia, Africa, and Latin America in particular.

A professor at North Carolina University criticized the U.S. diplomatic policy, saying "the United States has become a counterrevolutionary state in the era of revolution."

A person who seeks the "destruction of the status quo" may perhaps visit the United States from South Korea in the near future. Mr Kim Tae-chung has been selected as the winner of the human rights prize of the U.S. AFL-CIO. If he visits Washington to receive the prize on 26 October, how will the United States act? This will be a very interesting point.

RDP's Kim Yong-sam Emphasizes Party Unity
SK220225 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] president Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that he will take disciplinary action against any party member who tries to harm unity in the opposition by resorting to violence.

The stern remark came after members of the twin factions in the RDP waged a brief scuffle at the head office of the main opposition party last week.

He said he would let the leaders of the factional struggle make an open apology in front of an official party meeting.

Last week, loyalists of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung waged a pushing match at the party's head office. The melee was ignited by followers of Kim Yong-sam who manhandled RDP vice president Yi Yong-hui for his alleged personal attack on the RDP president.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung also agreed to investigate the source of a "smearing paper" that appeared in Taegu last week.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam said the paper was made by "outside forces" who seek to create schism in the friendship between him and Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Tae-chung said he got information that the paper was from a member of the Democratic Alpine Club, a fraternity group of Kim Yong-sam supporters.

The paper made a severe personal attack on Kim Tae-chung while eulogizing Kim Yong-sam.

Christian Sect Endorses Kim Tae-chung
SK220155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] A sect of the Protestant church of Korea yesterday endorsed Kim Tae-chung as the opposition presidential candidate.

The announcement was made yesterday after 200 clergymen belonging to the Korea Reformed Presbyterian Church held a meeting at a restaurant in Seoul.

Kim Tae-chung, who is a Catholic, was present at the gathering.

It is the first time for a religious group to officially support a specific political figure for presidential candidacy.

The religious group said in a statement that all participants shared the view that Kim Tae-chung alone can terminate military dictatorship and set up a democratic civilian government, it it said

"We hope Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam will reach an amicable settlement on the issue of a single opposition presidential candidacy," the statement added.

Cambodia

American Arrested for Illegal Entry

*BK220601 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0440 GMT
22 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)—During a patrol on 2 May, the competent authorities of the PRK arrested an American, Sterling Brian Bono, who had illegally entered Cambodian territory.

Born in Las Animas, Colorado, in 1952, and lived at 10034, E.E. Street in Las Animas. Sterling Brian Bono is the holder of passport number 070777504 issued on 23 January 1987 by the passport office of Seattle, United States, and valid until 22 January 1987 [all dates as received].

Chea Sim Meets Cambodian Residents of France

*BK190852 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, granted a cordial audience to Cambodian residents in France led by (Mut Thari), secretary general of the Association for United Assistance to Cambodia in France at the KUFNCD National Council office on the morning of 18 September.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Chea Sim talked about the overall significance of the PRK's national reconciliation policy, saying that this good-will policy has a long-term objective and is aimed at all Cambodians regardless of their past, their political allegiance, ideology, or religion, including those in the country, Overseas Cambodians, various armed groups, and refugees along the Thai border so that they closely cooperate in building a progressive society with prosperity and justice.

Comrade Chea Sim stressed that this was another demonstration of the PRK's goodwill to [words indistinct] forever and join with the whole people in defending and rebuilding the country in peace and stability.

In his return remark, (Mut Thari) praised the achievements made by the Cambodian people over the past 8 years under the leadership of the KPRP. He also expressed full support for the newly publicized national reconciliation policy of the PRK, saying that once back in France he will spread this national reconciliation policy among Cambodian residents there so that they [words indistinct] and further understand developments in the PRK.

Kong Korm Ethiopian Visit Reported

*BK220950 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT
22 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)—At the invitation of the Ethiopian party and government, a PRK party and state delegation paid an official and friendly visit to

Ethiopia, where it attended the celebration for the opening of the national Shengo [as received], the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution victory.

On its arrival at the Addis Ababa airport on 9 September, the delegation headed by Kong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, was greeted by Asidehagrayy Igletu [spelling as received], secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee.

After attending the celebration, the Cambodian guests were received by Prime Minister Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress and Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh. Kong Korm gave the Ethiopian prime minister a letter from the leaders of the Cambodian party and state in which they warmly greeted this festival of the Ethiopian people and sent their warm congratulations to the newly elected Ethiopian leaders. He informed the Ethiopian leaders of the situation in Cambodia and Southeast Asia, of the PRK's national reconciliation policy, and of the agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia, an overture for settlement of the Cambodian problem in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At the reception in honor of the delegations attending the celebration, the Cambodian delegation met Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE, president of the republic, and chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia. Kong Korm conveyed to the Ethiopian leader the warm greetings and congratulations of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

At the Ethiopian press center on 11 September, the head of the Cambodian delegation called a press conference on the PRK's policy of national reconciliation and the situation in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

During its stay, the delegation met the president of Zambia, David Kaunda, and the general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, 'Ali Salim al-Bid, both of whom were very much interested in the situation in Cambodia.

The delegation left Ethiopia on 15 September.

Hun Sen Greets New Ethiopian Premier

*BK210805 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 87*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, recently appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The message said: Like the Ethiopian people, we are extremely moved and delighted by the all-round successive great victories and the latest historic one: the establishment of the National Assembly—the first and

most important legislative body—in accordance with the new constitution adopted through the 1 February referendum as a firm foundation and supreme law ensuring the Ethiopian people's national construction and defense efforts under the enlightened leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

I warmly congratulate you on your appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRE. I am firmly convinced that the Government of the PDRE under your leadership will achieve more and greater successes in the construction of a strong socialism on revolutionary Ethiopian soil, and that the bonds of militant solidarity and cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples will be further strengthened in the common interest of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, zionism, apartheid, and all forms of reaction for a unified, peaceful, and secure Africa in active contribution to world peace. I wish you the best of health and brilliant success in this noble task.

Please accept my highest regards.

Guyana's Cheddi Jagan Arrives in Phnom Penh

BK220810 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT
22 Sep 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)—At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh on 20 September on an official friendly visit to Cambodia.

He was greeted on arrival by Yos Son, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of its External Relations Commission, and other officials.

Yesterday morning, Cheddi Jagan was received by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Following an exchange of information on the situation in their respective countries, the two men exchanged views on regional and international problems and discussed measures to be taken to strengthen bilateral relations.

Hun Sen briefed his guest on the efforts and goodwill of the PRK Government, particularly on its national reconciliation policy aimed at finding a just and fair political solution to the Cambodian problem in conformity with the aspirations of the Cambodian people, thus contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

For his part, Cheddi Jagan reaffirmed the support of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana for the party and people of Cambodia in their national defense and reconstruction efforts. He welcomed the goodwill of the PRK to settle the Cambodian problem through negotiations.

Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, Yos Son, and others

were present at this audience which proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with sincerity and mutual understanding.

Paper on Fight Against Psychological Warfare

BK191149 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Sep 87

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Be in Control To Counterattack in Time the Enemy's Psychological Warfare Tactics"]

[Text] Despite suffering one serious setback after another and because they continue to receive a helping hand from imperialists, expansionists, and other international reactionary forces, the enemies stubbornly refuse to give up their ambition and dream of defeating the revolution or their last-ditch goal of overturning our PRK regime. Besides military activities such as plundering, sacking, and destroying communes and villages, attacking us through defenseless gaps and holes in our flanks, and laying ambushes on communication lines, they also proceed with activities to persuade their relatives and friends in a bid to win over the people to set up positions, bases, and conduct a psychological war with slanderous propaganda, threat, illusion of peace and neutrality to break internal unity and the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, and the use of goods, money, and decadent and indecent culture, and so on. These perfidious maneuvers and tricks have destabilized a number of our cadre to distinguish between right and wrong and between friends and enemies. Thus, their fighting spirit was down and they lack confidence in the revolution's victory.

Concerning this enemy perfidious psychological war, state authorities and people in many localities are in control of the situation and have timely responded to it. State authorities and people in these localities have exposed the enemies' deceitful maneuvers by pointing out concrete evidence against the enemies, who continue to massacre innocent people, old and young. We should intensify the propaganda and education task to clearly show people the maneuvers and tricks as well as the current true situation of the enemies. Although the enemies are struggling to come back, they are not as strong as before. The fighting quality of their forces, despite some reinforcements, has been deteriorating. Conflicts among the three reactionary Cambodian groups and within each group are on the increase. They have been forced to split into small groups. Their morale is getting low. They lack medicine and ammunition. The number of misled persons returning to the revolution is on the increase; and so on.

We should foresee that the enemies will continue to adopt new perfidious maneuvers and tricks, particularly the numerous tricks in their psychological warfare, to confuse and frighten our people and to lessen their confidence in the revolution. We should be clear in our mind that our struggle with the enemies remains hard in

every field. The determining factor in winning the struggle is to strive to build real revolutionary forces, particularly in localities. Diplomatic struggle cannot replace the military one. We should use every force and means to vigorously promote the propaganda and education task so that everyone has a correct understanding of the revolution's situation and clearly sees the all-round achievements and also the weak points. Through this, we should heighten our sense of responsibility and strive to brave difficulties and overcome weak points to advance toward achieving the tasks.

Our cadres, party members, combatants, and people should constantly heighten their vigilance. They should be stable and be the master in thwarting the enemies' maneuvers and tricks, in timely smashing their psychological warfare, and in heightening the spirit of being the master of the situation. Do not allow the tricks of the enemies' psychological warfare to spread and then try to oppose them. Along with the attention paid to the propaganda and education task, particularly by word of mouth among the masses to timely expose the slanderous and dividing maneuvers and threats of the enemies and in combination with denouncing the enemies' crimes, tricks, maneuvers, and destructive activities, we should show the people that the enemies' past and present crimes are the major cause of current problems. This will provide the people with a basis to do their own analysis of our situation and that of our enemies, to distinguish friends from enemies, and to independently counter all enemies' slanderous maneuvers, thus eliminating the effectiveness of the enemies' psychological warfare.

3,044 'Misled' People Return in 8 Months

*BK191445 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT
19 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September—During the first eight months of this year, 3,044 (three zero double four) misled people with 1,956 guns in hands reported themselves to revolutionary authorities in various localities throughout the country, bringing the total number of returnees since the country's liberation on Jan. 7, 1979 to 35,636 (three five six three six).

Un Dara told the local mass media workers that among the misled people, who rallied in groups or individuals, during eight months, three were brigade commanders of Pol Pot, Moulinaka (Sihanouk) and Sereika (Son Sann) forces; 13 battalion commanders (seven Polpotists, five Sereikans and one Moulinakans); 11 company commanders (three Polpotists, six Sereikans and two Moulinakans); and 19 platoon leaders.

In the border provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap, from April 20 to July 20, the local authorities received 855 such people who brought with them 515 assorted guns. Those people, who, on 47 occasions, came in groups from 3 to 10 people, included 411 Polpotists, 290 Sereikans and 154 Moulinakans.

Un Dara attributed this achievement to the active participation of the population, particularly families whose relatives had been led astray by the enemy, to the good

implementation of the the six-point clemency policy as well as the recently issued circular concerning the rewards to the misled; and to the utter doldrums of enemy troops after the loss of their dens along the Kampuchea-Thailand border in the 1984-85 dry season and the increasing disintegration among the three Khmer reactionary factions.

SPK Reports Corn Buying in Provinces

*BK171704 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 17—The Ministry of Home and Foreign Trade and Food Company in Phnom Penh have actively prepared to buy red corn at a price almost double that of last year from peasants throughout the country.

The main sellers are expected to be Kandal Province with 9,000 tons, Kompong Cham with 6,000, Kratie with 1,500 and Prey Veng Province with 1,000 tons.

Since mid-August, the time of corn harvest, the Food Company has set up purchasing stations at these provinces while the said ministry has provided 30,000 jute bags to Kandal Province.

Thanks to the good preparation, by early this month, the state had bought from the peasants 2,770 tons of corn, or 15 percent of the yearly plan. Kompong Cham and Kandal Provinces were the biggest sellers respectively with 1,300 tons and 1,272 tons.

Prey Veng has also sold 200 tons of red corn to the state.

Sihanouk Agrees To Meet With Other Factions

*BK180730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] The office of the representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Asia and the Pacific yesterday disclosed that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Kampuchea], has agreed to hold talks with leaders from the Phnom Penh regime and leaders of the other two Cambodian resistance movements to find a peaceful and political solution to the Cambodian problem.

In a message addressed to the office of the samdech's representative, the samdech said he agreed with the proposal of seven high-ranking Cambodian officials who asked him to meet with Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, leaders of the Phnom Penh regime; His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF; and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Democratic Kampuchean side, from the CGDK. The three commanders in chief of the CGDK's tripartite armed forces are also asked to take part in this meeting. They are Prince Norodom Rannarit, commander in chief of the ANS; General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the KPNLF forces; and Son Sen, commander in chief of the Democratic Kampuchean forces.

In his message, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said he himself and Prince Rannarit, his son and also his personal representative and commander in chief of the ANS, agreed with this historic proposal and hoped that leaders of the three other Cambodian groups would agree with the meeting proposal.

The seven high-ranking officials who made this proposal are: Chhum Sen Kosol, Huy Kanthul, Chhean Vam, Nong Kimni, Thun Uk, Duong Sam-Ol, and Nhoek Chulong. If this meeting materializes, it would be the first meeting of all Cambodian sides to solve the Cambodian problem which results from Vietnam's aggression since the end of 1978. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said if leaders of other sides agreed to this proposal, the meeting would focus on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia to rebuild a free, neutral, nonaligned, and peaceful Cambodia.

Sihanouk Thanks Brunei Sultan for Support

BK180300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Message of thanks from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah, Ruler of Brunei Darussalam]

[Text] Your majesty: On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to express wholehearted thanks to you for your message confirming that your majesty and your glorious country and government will continue to support our sacred struggle for national liberation and the just resolution of the United Nations.

Your majesty's firm and noble support is a great encouragement to us in our further efforts to seize our national independence and rebuild a neutral, nonaligned, peaceful, and free Cambodia.

Please, your majesty, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Beijing, 4 September 1987

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

'Mutinies' by Heng Samrin, SRV Soldiers

BK191049 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] VOK has just learned that 12 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and some others wounded in two separate incidents in Battambang and Kompong Thom Provinces. This was the result of mutinies by Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers. Seventy Heng Samrin soldiers fled to the jungle to oppose the Vietnamese in Kompong Cham Province.

A report from Battambang Province says that at the end of August, 10 Heng Samrin soldiers, led by Vin Thuon, aged 37 and head of a unit in Pailin District, Battambang

Province, mutinied and killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded some others. Following this mutiny, these Heng Samrin soldiers fled to nearby jungle. The source specifies that the Heng Samrin soldiers were angry with Vietnamese soldiers who put poisons in food, killing two Heng Samrin soldiers and then blamed Cambodian resistance forces' combatants for the incident.

In another development, a Vietnamese soldier recently put a hand grenade, with its safety pin already removed, on the desk of his commander, who was feasting at a Vietnamese Army position in Phum Thmei village, Sralau commune, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, killing five Vietnamese soldiers on the spot, including a major, a captain, a lieutenant, a sublieutenant, and the soldier who put the hand grenade on the desk. The report specifies that this Vietnamese soldier was angry with his commander who physically maltreated and tortured him.

A report from Kompong Cham Province says that recently a group of Heng Samrin soldiers and workers in the province strongly protested the Vietnamese authorities for forcing fellow Heng Samrin soldiers to fight along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Another report says 70 Heng Samrin soldiers, who were unhappy with the Vietnamese authorities, fled to the jungle in Kompong Cham Province to oppose the Vietnamese.

Timber Taken to Vietnam Via Kompong Som

BK191840 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] The VOK newsroom has received a report from Battambang Province that Vietnam is taking between 140 and 200 truckloads of timber from the province to Vietnam every month. The trees, including various varieties such as beng, neang nuon, koki, and pchoek, were felled and taken from Samlot, Battambang Province, to Kompong Som port and then shipped to Vietnam.

Indonesia

Editorial Views Solution to East Timor Issue

BK171700 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 4 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial: "East Timor Developments"]

[Text] Two recent news items on East Timor deserve our attention because of their great significance in the development of the country's youngest province, although they are not necessarily related to each other.

The first news item relates to the nomination by the East Timor legislative council of Mario Viegas Carrascalao for another five year term as governor of the province. Carrascalao's current term expires on Sept. 19.

The choice for Carrascalao for another five years could not be better because, by whatever yardstick one likes to measure him, the man is simply a governor of superior

quality. Himself a senior official during the Portuguese colonial administration, Carrascalao has a full grasp of East Timor's multi-faceted problems.

What impresses us most deeply about Governor Carrascalao—as those who took part in a recent seminar organized by the now-defunct *Sinar Harapan* daily in April last year will testify—is his strong sense of inner freedom and deep sense of responsibility. During the seminar, organized in commemoration of the incorporation of East Timor into the Republic of Indonesia, Governor Carrascalao shared with the participants all his frustrations, not at all in a bitter manner, in order to remind them of the need to view East Timor's development as an integral part of Indonesia's total development. Speaking in precise and perfect Indonesian, Carrascalao did not mince words when he spoke about the waste, corruption, lack of coordination between government ministries, the excessive emphasis on security in parts of the province where the situation is otherwise normal, and the arrogance of some officials assigned to the province from Jakarta.

In that same seminar Governor Carrascalao also shared his joys in registering the tremendous achievements scored by East Timor in the areas of education, public health, road building, agriculture, and cattle breeding. He praised the dedicated teachers, doctors, nurses and agricultural extension workers from other parts of Indonesia who have tirelessly worked to help the East Timorese live a better life.

Governor Mario Carrascalao, we are sure of this, can be counted on to continue to carry on, if and when he is re-elected to the governorship, with his vision of lifting his people out of backwardness as a result of centuries of Portuguese colonial rule.

The second news item relates to the reported adoption by the new Social Democrat government in Lisbon of a more realistic attitude on East Timor. According to *Reuter*, the new government has dropped the standard demand, pursued by the previous Portuguese administrations since 1975, that East Timor should be granted the right of self determination, and now speaks only of the need for a "worthy solution" to the problem.

If the Portuguese concern includes the need to respect the cultural and religious identity of the Timorese people, Indonesia's philosophy of Pancasila will be the guarantee. This is no mere rhetoric as a series of recent reports by a visiting Portuguese editor about East Timor tend to suggest.

As far as the preservation of Portuguese culture in East Timor is concerned, Governor Carrascalao pointed out that many streets in the province continue to bear Portuguese names and many Portuguese monuments remain untouched.

Jakarta should, however, be realistic in its negotiations with Lisbon to remove whatever hurdles are left toward normalization of relations. We must not repeat the

mistake we made a few years ago when Indonesia had the votes to drop East Timor as an agenda item of the U.N. General Assembly. At that time, we decided not to push through our intention to delete the item because Lisbon then appeared serious about a negotiated solution.

This time we should convey the message to Lisbon that we are prepared for a "worthy solution" based on the tremendous achievements in East Timor development under the dynamic leadership of Governor Carrascalao and with the solid support of a majority of the U.N. member countries. Indonesia now has the required votes to delete East Timor from the U.N. General Assembly's list of agendas.

Philippines

Official Calls for New U.S. Bases Treaty

HK151231 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 15 Sep 87 pp 1, 9

[By Ed Perpena]

[Excerpt] Foreign Undersecretary Jose Ingles yesterday called for the termination of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement which, he said, is a colonial document that makes the entire country a mere American base.

Ingles, however, urged the government to negotiate a new agreement and to secure from the U.S. more concessions in terms of higher rental and other forms of economic compensation for the use for the bases.

Ingles made the statements before the House committee on appropriations as he and other foreign affairs officials defended the Department of Foreign Affairs' proposed budget of P933 million for 1988.

"Several agreements giving the American government access to military installations here contained onerous provisions," said Ingles, who left the foreign office in 1981 but returned after the February 1986 revolution.

He said the government must "start from scratch" in renegotiating the use of these installations if it wants to get better concessions such as increases in yearly rental and other financial conditions.

Ingles accused deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos of "precluding" the Filipino people when he "announced unilaterally that the American government can extend its access rights to these installations by another five years starting 1985." Marcos made the pledge during his state visit to the U.S. in 1982.

The 1983 amendment of the bases agreement stipulates that the U.S. government will "pay" the Philippines \$900 million for five years until 1991. The agreement also provides for its review every five years.

Ingles claimed the Philippines was short-changed by the 1983 amendment since Turkey and Spain get \$330 million each in yearly rental from the U.S. for use of bases there. The Philippines gets only \$150 million every year as base rentals.

Asked if his department is working for the immediate termination of the agreement, Ingles said he could not speak for the foreign office.

Ingles also said the power being maintained by the U.S. military-industrial complex will still be felt in the Asia-Pacific region even if the U.S. decides to pull out its military troops from the Philippines.

"The U.S. is a big power in the Pacific," Ingles said. [passage omitted]

USSR Again Lodges Complaint on 'Bad Press'
HK211115 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 19 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The Soviet government has again expressed displeasure over the alleged bad press it has been getting in Manila, a source at the foreign department said yesterday.

The source, who asked not to be named, said Ambassador Alejandro Melchor was summoned by Soviet officials two weeks ago and given a letter containing the complaint.

The source said the Soviets disputed reports in the Manila press that Soviet military advisers had been seen with New People's Army rebels in southern Luzon. It also denied that Soviet submarines had intruded into Philippine territorial waters.

Pablo Araque, DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] assistant secretary for European affairs, said Manila had already assured the Soviets that the news reports have been proven to be without basis.

Last March, the Soviet government had issued a protest note on the same complaint.

Thousands Demonstrate Over Leftist's Murder
HK210931 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT
21 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP)—Thousands of demonstrators Monday denounced President Corazon Aquino for the weekend murder of a top leftwing leader and warned of a "resumption of fascism" in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino was meeting with top military officials at the palace Monday, and palace sources said she was to make an announcement later in the day.

The demonstrators, estimated by police at five to ten thousand, occupied a major roundabout dividing Manila and Quezon City, the suburb where leftwing leader Leandro Alejandro was shot dead Saturday, correspondents at the scene said.

Rally leaders who spoke from a jeep serving as a makeshift stage at the roundabout said they expected more killings but called on comrades in the left to continue their struggle against the U.S.-backed Aquino government.

The demonstrators waved red flags and stalled traffic in major thoroughfares here during the protest to commemorate the imposition of martial law in the country by deposed president Ferdinand Marcos 15 years ago.

Protest leaders cancelled a planned march on the presidential palace, which had been heavily secured. No reason was given for the cancellation.

Police kept clear of the demonstrators.

The demonstrators displayed a large mural depicting Mrs. Aquino and U.S. President Ronald Reagan looking on in glee as soldiers and vigilantes attacked demonstrators with guns and knives while stepping on bullet-riddled bodies.

A manifesto distributed at the rally accused Mrs. Aquino of protecting U.S. interests while giving the military a free hand in crushing the left, and said the Alejandro killing "clearly indicates the rising militarism in the country."

A leftwing teachers' organization said in a statement they were holding the Aquino government "responsible for this heinous crime committed against the cause-oriented movement in particular and the Filipino people in general."

Another manifesto called on Filipinos to "oppose the resurgence of fascism whether it emanates from military or civilian authority."

In a street play, a drama group portrayed a smiling Mrs. Aquino wearing a yellow dress and flashing the L-sign with her thumb and forefinger—her political trademark—as armed soldiers and vigilantes pointed their guns at two bloodstained men with their hands bound together with rope.

The actress playing Mrs. Aquino parodied the devoutly Roman Catholic president, saying "I am God-fearing and pro-people."

Leftwing groups have traditionally held rallies on September 21 to commemorate the imposition of martial law, which was lifted in 1981.

In the southern city of Iligan, around 90 per cent of public transport was paralyzed as drivers' groups joined a "people's strike" called by a chapter of the New Nationalist Alliance (BAYAN) to coincide with the Manila protests.

Mr. Alejandro was the BAYAN secretary-general.

Local army commander Colonel Raul Aquino said troops had been placed on full alert since Sunday for the mass action, but authorities said the peace and order situation was normal.

However, officials said that attendance at schools and offices on Monday was minimal.

The demonstrators condemned the Alejandro killing, called for a rollback of domestic oil prices and opposed the planned installation here of a garbage incineration plant owned by a U.S. company, saying it was a health hazard.

There were rumours here at the weekend of a possible imposition of emergency rule in the wake of the Alejandro killing, which came three weeks after a bloody military coup attempt.

Mrs. Aquino has reshuffled her cabinet since the coup bid, with the changes including the dropping of two controversial aides criticised as being left-leaning.

Ileto Condemns Murder

HK211255 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
21 Sep 87 p 16

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto issued yesterday the following statement on Lean's killing:

"We deplore the killing of Lean Alejandro. We feel that this cruel act should not happen in a democratic society like ours.

"It came at a time when we are supposed to heal the wounds of the past event that have threatened to dis-unite our society.

"We in the defense and military establishment feel disappointed that our effort to preserve law and order and to help bring this nation on the road to stability has been negated by this criminal act.

"We pay tribute to Alejandro's idealism as we pledge to look into this killing which can only be committed by those who are against our democratic system.

"We ask our countrymen to remain calm as the authorities are digging deeper into the crime with no other objective except to flush out the perpetrators and bring them before the bar of justice to face whatever punishment they deserve."

House Hints CIA Involved

HK220415 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] The funeral of BAYAN [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan—New Nationalist Alliance] Secretary General Lean Alejandro follows closely on disclosures of a high-level plan by the military to attack leaders of independent people's organizations. This was expressed in a joint statement by the House which strongly condemned the slaying of Alejandro. The same statement from the House hinted of interference by the United States through the Central Intelligence Agency in the affairs of the Philippines. The joint statement, signed by around twenty members of the House, was so far the strongest reaction from the legislature to the Alejandro assassination. It also expressed the feeling of dismay of some of the House members of what they term [words indistinct] of the end of pluralism of political parties and ideologies in the country.

President Scotches Rumors About Martial Law

Enrile, Maceda Oppose Action

HK220255 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Senators Juan Ponce Enrile and Ernesto Maceda expressed opposition to the suggested declaration of a state of emergency.

[Begin Enrile recording] I don't think the situation warrants the grant of emergency powers to the president. According to all the security officers of the government, everything seems to be under the control of the government. So why the need for emergency powers? In fact, the Constitution itself provides the mechanism under which the president must deal with the condition [words indistinct] over the country. [end recording]

[Begin Maceda recording—in progress] If so, you have to convince me many many times over that there is a state of emergency. What is happening today, or what may happen this week, I think is nothing compared to August 28 [words indistinct] perhaps. And number two, I would just like to emphasize that I would, in principle, be against any actions that will tend towards the declaration of martial law, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—or, in effect, again strengthening and concentrating powers in the president. We have learnt our lesson the hard way and certainly I think most of us should hesitate. [end recording]

Aquino Issues Statement

HK211051 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT
21 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Monday scotched rumors that she would impose martial law, following a meeting with the military high command here.

"I called for this morning's conference . . . to get a progress report on the military's operations for the capture of the ringleaders of the aborted August 28 coup," Mrs Aquino said in a written statement.

The statement was issued after she met with Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos, the heads of the army, air force, navy and national police at the presidential palace.

The meeting occurred amid widespread rumors that she would impose martial law or declare some other form of emergency rule to preserve her 19-month-old government, which is facing threats from communist and rightwing groups.

Monday was the 15th anniversary of the imposition of martial law by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, and came after a tense weekend due to the murder of a top leftwing leader, Leandro Alejandro, by unidentified gunmen.

Mrs Aquino, forced to revamp her cabinet after surviving a coup attempt by junior officers on August 28, said in her statement that she told the military to "put an end to all forms of terrorism at the earliest possible time."

Press secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters: "The matter of martial law was not even taken up or discussed during the conference of the president with the top military command."

He said all talk of martial law was "just so much disinformation" and "there is absolutely no necessity for martial law."

Mrs Aquino said in her statement that she gave the military instructions "covering the entire range of threats against the Republic."

She announced the appointment of a new overall chief of security for metropolitan Manila, Brigadier General Montano, who had been suspended as police chief of the capital in January after 12 leftwing demonstrators were killed by security forces outside the palace.

Mr Benigno rejected leftwing charges that the Aquino government was responsible for the Alejandro murder, saying "the president says she wishes to reiterate her stand against violence."

Deputy Press Secretary Danilo Gozo told reporters Monday that "there's not going to be any emergency measures, the existing laws are enough to handle the current situation."

The tension following the Alejandro killing came after reports that renegade troops led by fugitive Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan would stage another coup attempt Monday to coincide with the anniversary of martial law.

Col Honasan and other coup leaders belong to the generation of officers who rose up the ranks during the 1972-81 martial law period.

Aquino Considers Adopting Vigilante Groups
HK220323 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0300 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino is looking into the possibility of adopting the Nakasaka [People United for Peace—Davao anticommunist vigilante group] type of groups of unarmed vigilantes nationwide. The unarmed vigilantes will be used to combat the threat of communism, especially in the countryside. The president has asked Davao del Sur Governor Douglas Cagas to go with her around the region in order to be able to help in the formation of Nakasaka-type groups nationwide. Governor Cagas was the founder of the anticommunist group which has been proven to be effective in combating insurgency in Davao. The governor said the Nakasaka has considerably reduced the influence of the rebels in Davao del Sur which was once a hotbed of insurgency.

Gen Ramos Announces Military Reshuffle
HK211131 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] There has been a reorganization of officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. According to AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos, this move is in response to the AFP's reorganization development program. Now the details from Rey Rodriguez at Camp Aguinaldo:

[Begin recording] Brigadier General Ramon E. Montano accepted the leadership of the National Capital Region Command from Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre in a brief and simple ceremony at the AFP Commissioned Officers Club at 1420 this afternoon. General Montano was formerly deputy chief of staff for operations and was replaced by Brigadier General Orlando Q. Antonio who was relieved as deputy chief of staff for civil military operations. The new deputy chief of staff for civil military operations is Colonel Honesto Isleta who was formerly the AFP spokesman. Colonel Oscar Florendo replaces Colonel Isleta.

According to General Ramos, the reshuffle of officers is not a revamp but a response to the Armed Forces reorganization development program. Ramos said the reshuffle was approved by President Aquino in a meeting at Malacanang. [end recording]

New Manila Military Leaders
OW211141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT
21 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 21 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino Monday appointed key new military commanders for metropolitan Manila following last week's cabinet reshuffle triggered by the August 28 coup attempt by rebel troops.

Aquino met Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and major service commanders for a "progress report" on military operations to capture the "ringleaders" of the abortive coup.

In a statement read for her by presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno, Aquino said she had directed the military "to put an end to all forms of terrorism at the earliest possible time." She has often referred to right-wing extremist and leftist insurgents as the main threats to her 18-month-old administration.

Aquino appointed Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano as the head of the National Capital Regional Defense Command (NCRDC), which supervises all military units in metropolitan Manila.

Montano had earlier headed the paramilitary Philippine constabulary's Capital Regional Command (CAPCOM) but was relieved after troops fired at demonstrators demanding land reform near the presidential palace last January, killing 13 people.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, who has been acting NCRDC and CAPCOM commander, remains as CAPCOM chief.

Ramos announced in an interview broadcast on radio that the new appointments were part of a "reassignment and realignment" and "career development program" of the 160,000-strong military.

Col. Honesto Isleta, who has been Armed Forces spokesman, was assigned as deputy chief of staff for civil military relations. He was replaced in the spokesman position by Col. Oscar Florendo.

Isleta had been accused of being "the Goebbels of the armed forces" by one of Aquino's closest advisers, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, for allegedly undermining civilian authority by projecting the military as the savior of the people against the rebel troops and painting Aquino as a weakling. Isleta has denied the charges.

Military Confirms Arms Landing in Samar
HK190854 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
19 Sep 87 pp 1, 17

[By Ruben O. Ensoy]

[Text] Military authorities have confirmed reports of at least four landings of armaments from foreign ships in Northern and Eastern Samar.

The latest landing was done last Sep 4 by a submarine in Palapag, Northern Samar, according to the Regional Unified Command (RUC) 8. The submarine reportedly landed at about 1 p.m. and left at about 1 a.m. with four pumpboats ferrying the arms and ammunition in big boxes.

When Lt Col Sergio "Lodoy" Sumalinog, commander of the 19th Infantry Battalion, and his team arrived at the area, residents said they were seven hours too late.

The day before the landing, one of the pumpboats was reportedly scouring the area, presumably looking for the submarine. Residents were told some personnel were being trained for a marine activity.

The other landings were reportedly in Mapanas and Gamay towns, also in Northern Samar and in Oras, Eastern Samar.

An attempted landing was reported on San Antonio Island in Northern Samar a month ago. But the ship quickly fled to international waters upon sighting one Coast Guard vessel.

Military officials believe Samar is going to play a central role in the increased NPA activities in the country because of its rugged topography, central location in the archipelago and the poverty of the people, which make them susceptible to NPA propaganda.

Sumalinog and RUC 8 officials said they have offered substantial rewards to anybody who can give information leading to the recovery of firearms in Samar.

Military Ordered To Put an End to Terrorism
HK270211 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] In the wake of escalating rebel attacks in the Bicol region and other provinces, President Corazon Aquino yesterday [21 September] ordered the military to put an end to all forms of terrorism and to get Colonel Gregorio Honasan and all the others responsible for the abortive August 28 coup. The order was issued during a conference yesterday with Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, and commanders of the major services of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. Art Pabellon reports:

[Begin recording] Benigno said that the president discussed with the military top brass the strategies and the pursuit of the objective of solving the problem of terrorism and other threats against the republic. Subsequently, Brigadier General Ramon Montano was designated as commanding general of the National Capital Region Defense Command. Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre remains as CAPCOM [Capital Command] boss. [end recording]

[Begin Benigno recording] The matter of martial law, or emergency powers, was not taken up, much less was discussed during the conference. No, there is absolutely no basis, no foundation. So [words indistinct]. All that, we think, is part of a disinformation campaign. The president and Secretary Ileto and Gen Ramos assure the country that they are all on top of the situation. [end recording]

Meanwhile Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto yesterday squelched rumors that President Aquino will declare a state of emergency. Rumors of her declaring a state of emergency circulated anew after Senator Agapito Aquino was reported to have said that the chief executive might declare a state of emergency if the killings went on. On the other hand, Senator Neptali Gonzales yesterday said he would recommend that Congress grant President Aquino emergency powers to contain the present political unrest. However Gonzales suggested that such powers should be asked by the president in a formal request to both chambers.

[Begin Gonzales recording] It would have to depend upon the powers that Congress is willing to grant to the president. You will recall that even the putting up of checkpoints by the police has been questioned for lack of authority. And that is the idea—the idea is to supply the legal [word indistinct] structure for the actions of the president absent in existing law, so that she would be able to act whenever she feels necessary in order that she could stamp out the emergency and bring a faster pace to her economic recovery efforts. [end recording]

Central Luzon Troops Remain on Alert for NPA
HK211305 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
21 Sep 87 p 10

[By Franco B. Olingay]

[Text] Camp Aquino, Tarlac—Military units in Central Luzon were ordered yesterday to remain on double red alert status in the wake of intelligence reports that New People's Army (NPA) rebels are regrouping to mount simultaneous attacks on vital government installations in the region.

Lt. Col. Enrique Atanacio, Regional Unified Command (RUC) 3 spokesman, said Brig. Gen. Bayani Fabic, RUC 3 commander, also ordered government troops to protect and secure government installations such as bridges, power lines, and buildings.

Atanacio told the *Bulletin* that the NPA plans simultaneous attacks to coincide with the planned "Welga ng Bayap" [national strike] by various militant groups in Metro Manila today.

Two NPA leaders in the region were captured Wednesday morning in a 30-minute clash with government forces at Barangay Turo-Turo, Sta. Cruz, Zambales.

Captured were Bartolome Quizon, alias Kumander [commander] Trixie/Ka [comrade] Kumden, a regional commander and member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in Central Luzon and Arlene de la Cruz, alias Ka Rose, wife of Leo de la Cruz who is head of the District Guerrilla Unit 404 or the Pangasinan-Zambales operational command.

Aquino To Make Regular Provincial Visits
HK210227 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] President Corazon Aquino will hold regular meetings with members of Congress, local officials and sectoral leaders, and will make visits to the provinces to meet the people. The aim is to give the President firsthand knowledge of the prevailing situation and to bring the government closer to the people. President Aquino said she will make the visits to the provinces to answer questions from the people on national issues. This program of dialogues is in response to the request by senators. They said the President would be able to know the problems of the people that need immediate. The meetings with members of Congress may be held weekly or bimonthly, depending on the need for those dialogues.

Comments on Upcoming Elections
HK200446 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino says she will support candidates in the coming local elections, but it will be limited to those who have performed creditably as public officials.

I said in the beginning that I will not endorse anybody in the coming elections, the president said. Because of recent developments, there might be a few changes, but I suppose if I cannot do it myself, I will ask my (?brother) to help in the campaign.

Addressing the League of Provincial Governors and City Mayors at Malacanang, the president said she will not impose herself on anybody who does not want her help. But I realize how necessary it is to get the right people reelected and put in a position of influence. Perhaps I will not be doing my part if I just turn my back in this coming campaign, which I believe will be rather crucial, the president said.

Thailand

Prime Minister Reports on Talks in Malaysia
BK201315 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has returned from Malaysia. He arrived at the Air Force Command Airport at 1255 today accompanied by Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawestsila, Prime Minister's Office Minister Flight Officer Suli Mahasanthana, and Prime Minister's Office Minister Arun Phanuphong. He spoke to newsmen about his 2-day visit to Malaysia.

The prime minister said that he held official consultations with the Malaysian prime minister for 45 minutes on 18 September beginning about 1700. The talks covered a wide range of topics of interests to the two leaders and were marked by a friendly atmosphere. He told the Malaysian prime minister not to hesitate to let Thailand know of their mutual problems, as the two countries are not just neighbors but are close relatives. The Malaysian prime minister was happy with Thailand's approach. The two leaders did what most leaders would do to foster a closer relationship between the peoples of their two countries based on the principle of justice and friendship.

The Thai and Malaysian delegations at the ministerial and official levels then held a joint meeting which lasted about 20 minutes. The session was rather short because all the topics had already been covered in earlier talks between the two leaders.

The prime minister reported that the topics discussed during this visit included bilateral cooperation to solve border problems, such as the border demarcation and the building of border fences by Malaysia. Malaysia told Thailand that the purpose of the fences was not to bar contacts between the Thai and Malaysian peoples but to prevent border smuggling. Thailand told Malaysia that it understands that because Thailand itself has the same problem. Malaysia was told not to worry about it.

Malaysia expressed interest in and satisfaction at Thailand's suppression campaign against Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas carried out by the 4th Army

Region and the Zone 4 Internal Security Operations Command. The Malaysian Government thanked Thailand for successful operations and lenient treatment of those who surrendered to Thai authorities. Thailand noted that both countries have their respective laws to follow, and the enforcement of their laws would benefit both countries by bringing peace and order to the area once infested by CPM guerrillas.

The prime minister reported on his talks with the Malaysian leader concerning Cambodia. Thailand told Malaysia that it pays great attention to the problem because Thailand is on the frontline. Thailand told Malaysia about the measures it had taken and noted that all had been carried out within the framework of ASEAN policy, except certain steps aimed at bringing prompt results in solving the immediate problems arising from the Cambodian issue. The prime minister told the Malaysian leader that he could no longer bear seeing Thai soldiers and civilians being killed each year in border incidents. The Malaysian prime minister fully understood the situation and pledged to publicize it for Thailand. Thailand thanked Malaysia for such a move saying it would benefit not only Thailand, but also world peace.

The prime minister reported about talks on joint coastal development between Thailand and Malaysia. Thailand reviewed the agreements reached with Malaysia during a meeting in Phuket and proposed that discussions at the official level be continued to achieve further results.

On economic cooperation, the prime minister said that Malaysia wanted to buy 60,000 metric tons of rice from Thailand at a special price. Thailand pledged full cooperation and suggested that Malaysia contact the Commerce Ministry. The two sides agreed that to make up for less frequent meetings between leaders of the two countries, there should be more meetings at the local level, as well as more cultural and sport exchanges between the two countries which will benefit friendly relations.

The prime minister reported that the two countries, on 18 September in Kuantan, Pahang, exchanged documents of ratification on the agreement to set up a joint Thai-Malaysian committee for bilateral cooperation. The ceremony was attended by the prime ministers of the two countries. The committee will serve in clearing up all the problems posing as obstacles to smooth relations between Thailand and Malaysia, in the political, trade, and social fields. Subcommittees will be set up to cover the various areas of the problems. The Malaysian prime minister awarded royal decorations to three senior police officers of Thailand for their services in contributing to Malaysia.

The prime minister added that there was a launching of 40 fishing trawlers under the joint fishing venture of Thai and Malaysian private sectors at Kuantan port on 19 September morning. He said the ceremony was held on a grand scale with traditional spectacles by both countries. He noted that most of the fishermen are Thai nationals. He delivered a speech to a large crowd of Thai

people and a fishing crew there, telling them to cooperate with Malaysians based on the principle of equality and honesty to solve the existing fishing dispute.

On this occasion, the Thai prime minister extended an invitation to the Malaysian prime minister to visit Thailand. The visit may take place in the first half of 1988. The matter will be followed up by the Foreign Ministry.

Weekly Lauds Leaders' Independent Stand
BK191800 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai
2-8 Sep 87 p 4

[Article: "Independence and Self-Mastery"]

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut gave an interview to reporters upon his return from the United States. He said that he met with important U.S. military officers and politicians to get acquainted and become friends with them. While acknowledging U.S. policy, he also clarified Thailand's stand. For us, what goes on in life is illusory. We do not think that the enemy of mankind is mankind itself, as there will ultimately be no winner or loser. Therefore, we stress the importance of reaching for understanding and of eliminating suspicions. Everyone realizes that world war III will not occur, so that it will be better for everyone to cooperate. The timing of clearly expressing our stand is appropriate. If such a stand materializes, it will show that the self-mastery of Thailand is playing a greater role during the era of this army commander in chief.

The sense of courage and sacrifice demonstrated by Thai soldiers in defending Thai territory in the past remains their continuing stance. We do not allow others, either Laos, Burma, the Khmer Rouge, or Vietnam, to intrude into Thai territory. But, we must not get involved in the conflicts of others because this will unnecessarily drag us into international conflicts. In the past, we always tied our stands to the policies of superpowers, which reduced the degree of our self-mastery. Once, we followed the United States to engage in a war with Vietnam under a call for peace, although we did not know for whose peace this occurred. Thailand hosted the air bases for the United States to carry out bombing raids against Vietnam. Finally, the United States lost the war. We will not allow such a thing to happen again in Thailand because it is not the stand of the current Army commander in chief.

We experienced disappointment because we based our stand on our great allies. When the United States did not recognize mainland China, Thailand did likewise by strongly opposing China although we used to consider China as a brother. At that time, we refused to establish diplomatic ties with China, and those Thai citizens who traveled to China were arrested and considered criminals. But, then the United States announced its recognition of mainland China and abandoned Taiwan, stunning its satellites. We almost failed to adjust our policy in a timely manner to recognize China, because we followed the United States so closely.

It has been reported that some private organizations supported by the U.S. Government have gone to search for the remains of the American soldiers missing in Vietnam. This is the start of diplomatic means to bring about changes in the future relations between the two countries. Its results may cause Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to make some immediate changes. Otherwise, there will be a new foreign minister whose name is not "Sitthi Sawetsila."

Chawalit's expression of our stand to the important U.S. figures is considered an important change in our self-mastery in protecting our own interests and defending world peace and a new step toward independence and self-mastery. However, the most important thing is that the above stand should not end up only a Buddhist stanza, which is repeated over and over again without any understanding or materialization.

Democrats Deny Resignation Letters Prepared
BK210217 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Senior members of the Democrat Party yesterday denied a report that the Cabinet members in the party's quota have resigned from their ministerial posts.

Lt Col Sanan Khachonprasat, secretary of the party and deputy communications minister, reiterated that none of the Democrat ministers has submitted his resignation to party leader Phichai Rattakun as reported by some newspapers.

"It is very easy to resign but the party's ministers have not yet done so as long as Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon does not decide whether to reshuffle the Cabinet or not," he said.

Sanan told *The Nation* that he does not know when Prem will decide on the Cabinet reshuffle, adding that there might be some "problems" about which the premier may consult him and Bhichai afterwards.

Agriculture Minister Gen Han Linanon, meanwhile, said he and other ministers of the Democrat Party have not yet resigned from the Cabinet because they have not done anything wrong in carrying out their work.

He said in case Prem really wants to reshuffle the Cabinet, he can do it right away without having the ministers' official resignations or he might inform Phichai to tell them to resign personally.

Deputy Industry Minister Sombun Chiramakon also denied that all the Democrat Ministers have turned in their resignations with Phichai to ease Prem's decision on the Cabinet reshuffle.

He said the reshuffle is still pending the premier's decision and will have to be considered by the party as well.

Meanwhile, government sources disclosed that the Democrat's dissident January 10 Group might be given only three ministerial posts in the reshuffle as Prem still wants

some ministers of the party's quota from the Central Region and the South to continue in their posts.

The sources said the group's members who might be entitled to ministerial posts are Chaloeambhan Siwikon, Den Towmina, Manasak Inthsrakomansut and Dr Phiraphan Phalusuk.

They added that Prem has not yet decided on a Cabinet reshuffle because he wants the Democrat Party to fix the new ministers in its quota by itself.

"The premier may meet Phichai to discuss the new ministerial posts tomorrow but the Cabinet reshuffle may not be completed before he departs for Europe next Monday," the sources said.

Informed sources in the Democrat Party said Chaloemphand and Den might take the portfolios in the quota for the Northeast because Prem does not want to transfer Deputy Science Minister Pichit Rattakun and Minister of the PM's Office Amnuai Suwankhiri or other ministers in the quota of the South such as Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Phattano and Deputy Agriculture, Minister Suthep Thauksuban.

"Chaloemphan and Den might be given two of the four ministerial posts of the party's quota for the Northeast while Manasak or Phiraphan might be dropped because one of the two remaining posts must belong to Deputy Commerce Minister Prachuap Chaisan," they said.

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The three Democrat Party ministers who might be replaced in the Northeast quota are Deputy Public Health Minister Watcharin Ketawandi, Deputy Industry Minister Sombun Chiramakon and PM's Office Minister Wichit Saengthong, the sources said.

Daily Urges Change in Foreign Ministry
BK191745 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Sep 87 p 9

[Article by "Mr Sun": "A Point To Ponder in the Foreign Ministry at Cabinet Reshuffle Time"]

[Text] General Prem Tinsulanon has said that the definition of a cabinet reshuffle is to bring in better officials. For this reason, the next cabinet reshuffle should not be limited to Democrat cabinet ministers; we do not want old wine in a new bottle, but a new quality wine.

For a long time we have allowed the government to implement a foreign policy which turns our backs on the enemy. We want a new man who will face people who advocate ideas that are different from ours, which is the purpose of operating a Foreign Ministry in the first place. This is because the meaning of diplomacy is to

establish contact with all sides for the purpose of preserving national interests, and by avoiding arguments as much as possible, as opposed to being easily offended and resorting to isolation of our adversaries.

Because Thailand is not a superpower, we must be smart enough to know the games the superpowers play.

The Soviet Union wanted an outlet to the sea and it has succeeded in borrowing Vietnamese ports. As a result, Vietnam has not allowed Thai fishermen to fish in its waters.

Which rich government used state funds to pay ransom for private fishermen who violated another country's waters? Could this be a new style of diplomacy in which state funds are used to help members of a government party justify a boast that "we could do it?"

The foreign minister has never visited Vietnam. We want a foreign minister who is more handsome and cool, who will be willing to listen to the ideas of the groups of people whom we regard as adversaries. At least he should not act like he is a minister of a great country by walking out of a meeting if he is not happy with the people with whom he is meeting, like he did during a meeting with students over the copyright issue.

We want a foreign minister who is ready to listen to harsh words and is knowledgeable in foreign affairs and international law, and is cool as well.

We have had a diplomat who has had the post of foreign minister for too long.

Because we do not want tension at the border or non-communication at the international level, we agree with Gen Prem who wants knowledgeable people to replace cabinet ministers who, we feel, are too old and lack efficiency. We want a foreign minister who can talk to every camp, because we want peace and a better future for understanding between nations.

We should set a regulation for our ambassadors to remain in their posts abroad for a minimum of 4 years to save moving and other undesirable expenses. The costs we have to pay for each transfer of an ambassador, which amounts to a million baht, should be saved. We should do away with the regulation of reshuffling ambassadors every 1 or 2 years. If we reshuffle ambassadors every 2 years, we will have to reshuffle diplomats at lower levels every 2 years also. Is our country rich enough to waste about 5 to 10 million baht each year on that?

We must do away with the practice of allowing a foreign minister to spend the money from the secret fund on prizing his subordinates every month. Although the money is meant as thanks for hard work, we still wonder whether it is proper to use the secret fund for such a purpose. In fact there exists the overtime allowances for the ministry officials. Besides, the work at the Foreign Ministry is not any harder than at other ministries.

Officials posted abroad are already entitled to extra allowances. Officials of the Foreign Ministry sometimes earn a salary of tens of thousands of baht more. Yet, are they still entitled to an extra sum from the secret fund? Let us do away with such practice. Let us prevent a scandal on such spending of the secret fund. There should be nothing like this at the Foreign Ministry.

If there is a cabinet reshuffle to cleanse such impurity, it is praiseworthy. We do not want such dirty practice by the oligarchy. We want an administration of virtue and justice, but not a monopoly.

Air Force Chief's Statements Criticized

BK190440 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Praphan's Outburst Won't Help Air Force Efficiency"]

[Text] A problem, quite unnecessary, has developed concerning the appointment of ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari as commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Air Force. ACM Praphan Thupatemi, the retiring commander-in-chief, has come out with the statement that he did not submit Woranat's name as his successor. This problem was compounded by the fact that a few hundred air force officers gathered at Don Muang Airport from where Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was taking off to Kuala Lumpur, not to send him off but as a show of their displeasure.

After Prem's departure, Praphan gave a news conference in which he made very strong statements about his displeasure with the change. He said that he had recommended ACM Kaset Rotchananin as his successor and had discussed the matter with both Supreme Commander Supha Khotchaseni and with the defence minister.

However, he said, his recommendation was set aside and Woranat was made the commander-in-chief and Kaset the deputy. Praphan told the news conference that any superior who is unfaithful to his subordinates can be nothing but the worst superior adding: "That's why I can't take it lying down."

When questioned on the matter, Praphan said that he will not be taking up the matter with the prime minister or the supreme commander. Praphan's anger at the changes made in his recommendations are uncalled for. There is no rule or regulation that says that the recommendations of the various commanders-in-chief should be followed.

The annual military reshuffle list is the responsibility of the Supreme Command and the Defence Ministry and then, ultimately, that of the prime minister. Of course the various commanders-in-chief make their own recommendations but they need not be followed exactly.

Praphan knows very well that the list, signed by His Majesty the King, is final and he had no reason at all to call a press conference and create unnecessary disunity

in the air force. After all he, better than anyone else, should know that Woranat and Kaset should work together to make the air force an effective unit of our armed forces. He could easily have expressed his displeasure privately to whoever he thought altered his recommendation.

Five Communist Suspects To Be Released

BK220141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Five communist suspects arrested in April will be released soon, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun announced yesterday.

Among them are Sin Toemlim, alias Prawat, and Prachuab Ruangrat, alias Lung Sayam, politburo members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT].

Speaking at a press conference, Gen Wanchai said three other suspects to be freed are CPT's southern regional secretary and central committee member Chamnan Bangchongkliang, northeast liberation army chief Wibun Chenchaiwat, and radio operator Nopphadon Phakdi.

Gen Wanchai said the five will be released because they have cooperated well during interrogation and provided useful information which led to steps being taken to persuade other hard-core communist leaders to surrender.

Under Article 17 (7) of the Anti-Communist Act, interrogators can recommend to the director of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) the release of suspects who are willing to give up their communist ideologies and undergo up to six months of reeducation.

The released communists will have to report regularly to the authorities concerned.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as ISOC director, approved the release of the five in line with Order 66/23 which follows political means to win over communists.

Another 13 suspects were given until November 16 to cooperate before being entitled to release.

If they failed to cooperate, they would be put on trial, Gen Wanchai said.

Special Branch Police commander Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmit, meanwhile, said four of the seven politburo members have been arrested.

Those still at large are CPT secretary-general Thong Chaemsri, Virat Angkathavorn and Vinai Permpoonsap.

Apart from Sin and Prachuap, the police arrested two other politburo members Waithun Sinthuanit and Nop Prasetsom.

Pol Maj-Gen Kasem said those suspects who have been sent for trial are no longer entitled to release under Article 17 (7).

He noted an amnesty for the communist suspects would depend on government policy.

He added the pro-China CPT had been defeated but authorities are keeping a close watch on the pro-Soviet-Vietnam movement.

Chawalit Urges Development of Agriculture

BK180616 Bangkok THE NATION in English
17 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth told a meeting of members of the Thai Chamber of Commerce yesterday that he was unhappy with the current emphasis to turn Thailand into a newly-industrializing country (NIC) without first developing Thai agriculture.

Gen Chawalit proposed that Thailand should develop its enormous agricultural sector first and turn the country into a newly-agro industrialized country before it continues on the path of development toward becoming a NIC.

He noted that Thailand has become a major exporter of canned tuna and jewelry but it has to rely heavily on imported tuna and gemstones; Thailand is also an exporter of steel pipes although it has no steel industry of its own and its metallurgy is still at an infant stage.

The government has taken pride in reporting a high rate of economic growth each year but at the same time "we still find that a large number of people have become poorer," he added.

He said the master plan for the development of the Northeast is aimed at developing the agricultural sector to achieve three goals: (1) to satisfy the regional needs for foods and products; (2) to promote new cash crop for export; and (3) to engage the under-utilized land in the Northeast in agricultural production which can substitute imports.

Gen Chawalit emphasized that it is distressing to see the Northeast "import" a great deal of foods and products which should have been produced locally.

"The Northeast even has to bring in papayas," he added. (Som-tum, the Thai spicy salad made from green papayas is one of the most popular dishes of northeasterners.)

Gen Chawalit said several northeastern provinces on the Mekong River have enough rain and water to start rubber plantations. Some foreign countries have shown interest in assisting Thailand in experimenting with rubber plantation in the Northeast.

He also noted that the Northeast could produce more cotton which is in great demand because of the rapidly expanding textile industry. Thailand has to import over 4 billion baht of raw cotton each year.

Israel, Gen Chawalit reported, is interested in assisting Thailand in starting a paper pulp project in the Northeast.

Dairy farm, soybean, and tapioca for alcohol production are agricultural development projects which have been included in the master plan, he added.

The master plan, launched by the premier on July 4 in Khon Kaen, is aimed at developing the arid Northeast into a "green Isan" in five years, beginning in the next fiscal year. About 14 billion baht will be required.

Gen Chawalit said money was no problem because it would come from regular budgets of various government agencies involved in the development of the Northeast.

What must be emphasized, he said, was the necessity to have political development along with development in all other aspects.

The master plan is thus aimed at "total development" which will bring about not only economic well-being but also social justice and political participation, Gen Chawalit said.

The downfall of the Shah of Iran should be a lesson to all that economic development could not be separated from political development, he added.

Asked whether the master plan has received complete approval of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Gen Chawalit said this was a "sensitive" question. And he added that he thought there was no conflict between the Sixth Plan of the NESDB and the master plan for the Northeast.

However, Gen Chawalit said he did have some reservations on the Sixth Plan which he thought was still incomplete.

The NESDB is the leading advocate of turning Thailand into a NIC.

Gen Chawalit said regardless of what the NESDB wanted for Thailand, the master plan for the Northeast would be implemented.

Gen Chawalit is scheduled to take an early retirement next year. But he emphasized that his retirement would not disrupt the implementation of the master plan.

"If we don't keep our words (given to the Northeasterners), faith in us will disappear," he said.

Vietnam

NHAN DAN Disputes U.S. Claim of Democracy
BK211615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Article y Le Ba Thuyen in the 19 September issue of NHAN DAN: "The True Face of American Democracy"]

[Text] To give publicity to the U.S. brand of democracy, the Reagan administration is holding a Citizen's Rights Day and Constitution Week from 17 to 23 September

1987 as part of a noisy propaganda campaign launched to mark the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution. Voice of America boasts that this document is the most important U.S. export and that it protects individuals' basic rights and has helped build one of the world's most democratic societies.

The Washington administration is very fond of extolling the U.S. Constitution and loves to talk about democratic freedoms and human rights. But, how have these rights been implemented in reality? First of all, let us talk about the rights to live, work, and hold a job. In American society, especially since capitalism shifted to the stage of monopoly capitalism and state monopoly capitalism, there has been an increasingly deeper class division between capitalist proprietors and hired workers, between the rich and the poor. The army of permanently jobless people has constantly increased. During the 1960's, 3.5 million people were officially registered as unemployed. This number shot up to 5.5 million in the 1970's and to more than 9 million in the early 1980's. The U.S. economy is largely controlled by 200 multinational companies, most of them members of the powerful military-industrial complex. Working hand in glove with 200 multinational corporations of other developed capitalist countries, these companies hold sway over 40% of capitalist countries' industrial output, 60% of their foreign trade, and 90% of their direct overseas investment, through which they have reaped colossal profits.

While the Wall Street billionaires wallow in luxury, 35 million Americans live below the poverty line. This number is nearly 9 times the total of the U.S. population at the time of independence. In a country which often boasts of unsurpassed prosperity and where famine is said to be inconceivable, no less than 20 million people suffer from chronic starvation and 5 million others are homeless. American society simmers with violence, with a population of 240 million boasting as many as 200 individual firearms, while the populace's peaceful life is threatened by drug addiction and organized crime.

One-hundred and twenty years after slavery was officially abolished in America, modern-day slaves can still be found there. The situation of 50 million blacks is outright tragic. Racial equality is but an empty boast. American Indians, who have lived for ages in what is now known as American territory, have been subjected to a slow process of extermination ever since they fell victim to imperialist invasion, terrorism, suppression, and ostracism. Once totaling 12 million, they now number less than 1 million. Today, 65-95% of American Indians of working age are jobless.

For their part, Black Americans are regarded as second-class citizens. They live in contempt, suffer from pitiless exploitation, and are terrorized and massacred at will by the racist Ku Klux Klan, with the law choosing to look the other way. The situation has been so grave that a noted American jurist, Mr (Kunsler), has had to exclaim: There is only one word to define Washington's policy toward the minority groups in the United States, and that is genocide.

The present situation of slaves is one of great sadness. According to the American television corporation ABC, the 12 million immigrants in the United States, most of them Mexican, have been driven at gunpoint to secret markets in the southern part of that country. There they have been sold as live merchandise to large farm or factory owners. These slaves of the 20th century each day work indefatigably from 12 to 14 hours. By nightfall, they are herded into concentrated areas, at times in shackles, to prevent escape.

The democratic rights of U.S. citizens have increasingly been curtailed. The once frightful McCarthy doctrine is an instrument of suppression and terrorism against progressive people in the United States. The Washington administration has established a perfect system to closely watch U.S. citizens through the use of CIA and FBI apparatuses. Abrams, a former assistant secretary of state in the Reagan administration, once said: All policies related to human rights cannot be considered as scrupulous if they are not based on anticommunism. That's what is meant by the guaranteeing of freedom and democracy in the United States by its Constitution and law.

As Lenin put it, there is no genuine freedom between men and their employers, as well as no social equality among all people; there is only deceitful freedom between employers and poor people, between those who lead a bountiful and luxurious life and the people who live in misery, and between exploiters and the exploited.

During the past 2 centuries in the international arena, the United States has excessively exported its merchandise of democracy. Despite the fact that it often clamored for the right to national self-determination, shortly after the declaration of its independence, the United States exported aggressive expansionism to neighboring countries by expropriating vast territories such as Florida from Spain, California and Texas from Mexico, and Colorado, Utah, and Oregon. Within half a century, that policy of aggressive expansion helped the United States increase the number of states from the original 13 to nearly 50 with as vast a territory as it has now. In 1823, the United States introduced the Monroe Doctrine with the motto of America for Americans, thus granting itself the right to rule over the entire American continent.

The policy of replacing bullets with dollars expounded by U.S. President Taft encouraged the United States to rule over other countries by economic force. Those dollar-based foreign policies have remained effective up to now. The wars of aggression against the Philippines in 1898 and against Korea and Vietnam in recent decades have exposed the adventurous and dangerous nature of U.S. imperialism against the right to self-determination of various nations.

At present, with its new globalism, the U.S. octopus is stretching its tentacles to many developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Showing no concern for the flowery language in the U.S. Constitution as well as

for the conventions and resolutions on the right to national self-determination of the United Nations, of which the United States is a member, Washington tries to cling to its comprehensive arms race and dangerous Star Wars program, thus pushing mankind to the brink of a destructive war and seriously threatening life, the most fundamental human right of all nations, including the American people.

The immortal words in the 1776 declaration of the United States: . . . that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness . . . have been trampled on by U.S. imperialism in the United States itself and in the world.

When explaining why there were no articles on the right of citizenship in the 1787 U.S. Constitution, the authors of that Constitution said that it was because theoretically the people's power is limitless. Indeed, there are limitless powers in the present U.S. society; these include the powers of the dollar, of the monopolistic capitalist circles, and of the powerful military industrial complexes. These limitless powers trample on the democratic rights of the American laboring people and threaten the peace and security of all nations in the world.

PRC Blamed for Blocking Cambodia Settlement

*OW220739 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT
22 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 22—in a commentary today *Nhan Dan* condemns the Chinese authorities for creating obstacles to a solution for the Kampuchean issue.

The paper says :

"The agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia on July 29 on a 'cocktail party', i.e. an informal meeting of the two sides of Kampuchea on the basis of equal footing without pre-conditions and with no political label—as well as the August 29 statement on Kampuchea's national reconciliation policy are prominent events. Broad sections of public opinion in the region and in the world, including many ASEAN countries, have put a high value on these initiatives considering them the first step toward solving the issues in Southeast Asia including the Kampuchean issue.

"It is regrettable that some forces are not only swimming against this trend but also want to block the stream. From Beijing, there have come exulting words about the "death of the cocktail party" initiative. They acclaim the unenlightened forces in the ASEAN who have modified the contents of the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement, who are demanding the change of a dialogue between the two sides of Kampuchea into one between the Kampuchean parties and Vietnam, and who want to make the eight points of the so-called "democratic Kampuchea" the basis of the talks. These demands have been coupled with the familiar allegations that "Vietnam must withdraw its aggressive troops" that "Vietnam is not really

prepared to talk but only wants to perpetuate its occupation of Kampuchea." Some even said the 'cocktail party' is a "trap" laid by Vietnam.

The paper goes on :

"Beijing says that it wants to solve Southeast Asian issues, including the Kampuchean issue. Yet, it is blocking the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries and preventing the two sides of Kampuchea from meeting to achieve national reconciliation. There is enough evidence to say that Beijing wants to monopolize dialogue as it did with the United States while preventing Vietnam from directly talking with the latter in the early 1970's. All that was motivated by its interests. Beijing claims that it wants to see a quick political solution to the Kampuchean issue while actually opposing the six-point policy of national reconciliation, a correct and humanitarian policy issued recently by the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at uniting all Kampuchean forces to build and defend the country for the sake of progress, prosperity and the happiness of all Kampuchean families. Do they want only to reimpose the genocidal regime which has caused so much suffering to the people of this country?"

"On the stagnation in the Sino-Vietnamese relations, China also blames Vietnam for "lack of good will" and for "not matching words with deeds".

"We have many times declared that we are ready to reopen talks with China at any time, any place and any level without precondition in order to solve the differences. We have carried out positive unilateral proposals such as observance of a ceasefire along the border, discontinuation of mutual invectives, etc., aimed at easing tension along the border and in the relations between the two countries in general."

"The Vietnamese people have sincerely shown their goodwill. Now, whether the Sino-Vietnamese relations could progress and a fair political solution to the Kampuchean issue could be reached at an early date is China's responsibility. China has put up the obstacle, so it must remove the obstacle," the paper says in conclusion.

Vo Chi Cong on Economic Management Reform
OW201728 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT
20 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 20—In its Sept. 18 issue, *Nhan Dan* published an article entitled "Some Basic Problems on the Renovation of the Economic Management Mechanism in Our Country" written by Vo Chi Cong, politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council.

Excerpts follow :

On the whole, the situation of economic management in our country can be summed up as follows: The bureaucratic mechanism based on state subsidies has not been

abolished though subject to strong criticism and a comprehensive system of socialist economic accounting and business operation remains to be formed. This has caused obstacles to the unified management and control, and to production and circulation. On the other hand, loose leadership has conducted to liberalism and casualness at all levels and services from the centre to the grassroots, thus reducing the effect of the state management. This is also an opportunity for the scattered and spontaneous character of small producers to develop, causing further chaos in economic management.

The system of institutions and the apparatus of management of the state built on the old mechanism and implemented for many years now remains basically unchanged.

Protracted stagnation and conservatism in the organizations and cadre work is another aspect of the bureaucratic mechanism based on state subsidies.

Therefore, the entire party and people must strive to carry out the strategic guidelines aimed at releasing production potentials, creating a motive force for the economic units and the working people to develop the commodity economy along the socialist line with ever higher productivity, quality and efficiency, based on the active application of scientific and technological advances to production, the broadening of economic relations with foreign countries and the restoration of order and discipline in all economic activities.

All this aims firstly to carry out the three major economic programmes, quickly increase social production, achieve the "four reductions", step by step stabilize the social economic situation and create conditions for development.

The 6th party congress has summed up and developed a theoretical question put forth by the 4th party congress, that is, the biggest characteristic of the economy in our country is that it is on the transitional stage from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production by-passing the stage of capital development. The congress pointed out "the process of development from small-scale production to large-scale production in our country is the process of transforming an economy of an autarkical character into a commodity economy. We are effecting a planned management of a commodity economy having the characteristics of the transitional period".

The change-over to a commodity economy in Vietnam is marked by the following characteristics :

1. A low and an uneven development of the productive forces of which agriculture—the fore front—is still autarkical in character, a very erratic relation between goods and money and an erratic market situation.

2. Protracted war and division of the country has impeded the development of the relations between commodities and money, between the national and foreign

markets, especially in the northern provinces. In the south, these relations have developed dependent on the capitalist market, chiefly in service of the war of aggression and the stooge administration. It follows that development of the commodity economy differed in the two zones.

In Vietnam, in the conditions of a multi-sectorial economy in the first stage of the period of transition to a commodity economy, the progressive path is to broaden the goods-money relations and the market relations in the country and with foreign countries, along with transforming these relations to build up the socialist commodity economy. Against such a background, how to apply in a unified manner the economic laws in the working out of a suitable policy and mechanism of management is of great importance.

To plan the process of reproduction of commodities it is necessary to apply in an integrated manner the system of laws which are governing the economy. In this system, the basic economic law and other specific laws of socialism will play an increasingly predominant role and operate in conjunction with the laws of the commodity economy, especially the laws of value, the law of supply and demand, etc.

In essence, the new mechanism and renovation must begin at the grassroots economic unit.

There are three fundamental factors organically linked to one another in the building of strong grassroots economic units.

1- To reorganize production, to determine the direction of production and business and to adopt rational model for the organization of production and business in order to ensure high socio-economic effect in order to assume the leading role toward the other sectors.

2- To ensure adequate autonomy of the socialist commodity producers and harmony between powers and responsibilities, interests and obligation.

3- To build political and social bases and the managerial organizations to assign capable cadres who can assume their managerial powers in a sovereign, dynamic but principled manner, and who can develop the effective collective mastery of the workers.

The division of work and allocation of responsibilities in economic management among administrative organs should be effected along these lines :

The central government readjusts the allocation of managerial responsibilities at the centre, and ensure that each domain, each branch and each important product has a main responsible organ ; uses state laws, policies and production norms to guide, stimulate, regulate and coordinate economic activities ; to determine the direction and the corridor of activity of various economic branches and units and settle questions which go beyond the capacity of economic organizations and units in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks assigned by the state.

To make planning the main instrument combined with the policy on distribution and circulation will effect the gradual switch to the mode of business accounting and establish a unified state management mechanism of the economy. The renovation of cadre work must be effected alongside the strengthening of the system of one-man chief responsibility, the unified system of command and the responsibility regime in economy.

Managers in various economic fields must have real abilities to do business. To this end , the party and state must retrain the existing contingent of cadres and equip them with the necessary capacity and knowledge as required by the new management mechanism.

Pham Hung Clarifies Government Policy on Thrift
BK181429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] On 15 September, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with representatives of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department and leaders of news agencies, newspapers, and radio and television stations at the central level and in Hanoi to clarify the significance and content of the Council of Ministers' decision on absolute thrift and the responsibility of the mass media toward this important issue.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung introduced the basic content of the Council of Ministers decision and stressed the urgent need to practice absolute thrift which, in the current situation, is the concern of all echelons and sectors and involves cadres and people in all spheres of activities. The policy of thrift must be translated into revolutionary action by cadres, party members, and all the compatriots. It is necessary to mobilize the voluntary and positive support of millions and millions of workers, peasants, and the laboring people and their active participation in the movement for thrift; and, at the same time, to resolutely show no reluctance and hesitation in the persistent and fierce struggle against corrupt and wasteful practices and the ills of bureaucratism as well as against various types of social parasites, dishonest elements, and saboteurs.

Chairman Pham Hung pointed out the responsibility of the mass media to promptly praise exemplary models in the practice of thrift and to discover and criticize individuals, units, and public organs failing to scrupulously implement this decision. It is necessary, he said, to consider implementation of the Council of Ministers decision on absolute thrift as one of the things that must be done immediately so that a broad revolutionary movement will be launched among the masses to earnestly carry out this decision with vigor and practical results.

NHAN DAN Hails Thrift Policy
BK180245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 16 Sep 87

[NHAN DAN 17 September editorial: "The Practice of Thrift Must Become a Mass Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] On 15 September 1987 the Council of Ministers issued a decision on absolute thrift. The decision, which sternly condemns such bad practices as corruption, wasteful spending, and bureaucratism, is designed to firmly maintain the discipline in production and business and to build a frugal lifestyle.

Measures on absolute thrift are clearly specified for activities involving production and business, capital construction, administrative expenditure, and personal consumption.

In production and business, beginning with this year's fourth quarter, each grass-roots unit must thriftily cut down its consumption of technical materials by 5-10

by reducing the total volume of material supplies required, by increasing its volume of production, or by making up for production shortfalls.

In capital construction, efforts must be made to fully achieve the 1987 investment target. Sectors and localities are not allowed to use any sources of capital to make investments that are above the plan or that exceed the ceilings set by the state. To reduce administrative expenditure, we must reduce personnel staffing, including those of enterprise management mechanism, by 20-30

. We must also rearrange the mechanism of authoritative organs, rationally provide jobs to those workers who have been declared surplus, cease recruiting more workers from society for any organizations, reduce sharply all expenditure for hiring contract personnel in addition to the allotted personnel quotas.

The Council of Ministers also stipulates that gasoline consumption in trading businesses and in operating small cars should be cut down by 20-30 percent for the fourth quarter, and that efforts must be made to ration electricity consumption and to severely deal with cases of wasteful electricity consumption and electricity theft, to ration the distribution of residential houses, to prohibit illegal house occupancy, to ration expenditures for the holding of meetings, and to sharply reduce the purchase of equipment and facilities by various party and state organs, by the armed forces, by enterprise management elements, and so forth.

Along with practicing thrift to help reduce budgetary overspendings, it is necessary to scrutinize all kinds of funds with a determination to do away with illegal funds. Whoever issues an order for expenditures that are at variance with state stipulations and systems will have to pay compensation for losses caused to the public budget. Strictly practice thrift in production and consumption constitutes an urgent demand in the country's socioeconomic management.

Production must always be accompanied by thriftiness, especially at a time when our party, state, and people are striving to overcome great economic and welfare-related difficulties. As our national economy is still less-developing while our labor output and per-capital national income are still very low, we must strive even much harder to link production with thrift in order to successfully build socialism and firmly protect the socialist fatherland.

To achieve high results in socioeconomic, production, and business activities, it is necessary to resolutely struggle to prevent such bad practices as corruption and wasteful spending and the ills of bureaucratism, showoffs, perfunctoriness, and irresponsibility that have created huge losses to socialist property and that have been responsible for the degeneration and ideological derivation of no small number of party cadres and members.

It is necessary link the contents of the movement to practice thrift with those of the movement to purify the party and the state management apparatus and to make all social relations healthy.

Along with efforts to educate a sense of austerity, it is necessary to generate a widespread mass revolutionary movement in accordance with the motto: "The People Know, The People Discuss, The People Do, and The People Supervise."

While observing the policy on thrift, it is necessary to ensure that the majority of people will be of the same minds in their uncompromising struggle against all indications of corruption and wasteful spendings and against the embezzlement and sabotage of socialist property. This struggle cannot avoid facing habitual reactions. Party organizations are responsible for exercising strict leadership and supervision over work implementation.

In the course of renovating economic management, it is necessary to consider revising various policies and regulations on thrift in order to provide satisfactory incentives to those collectives and individuals with good records on thrift and to strictly deal with those found violating stipulations on the use of materials and money.

It is important to satisfactorily carry out this movement as it will contribute to the successful implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress resolution and other resolutions of the CPV Central Committee's second and third plenums. It is necessary to generate among the entire party and people a strong emulation movement to engage in productive labor, to practice thrift, to preserve social discipline, and to struggle against negative phenomena in order to effect a change for the better in the situation of production, distribution, and circulation as well as in the welfare of the laboring people along the direction of making headway positively.

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